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More historic than written history."*

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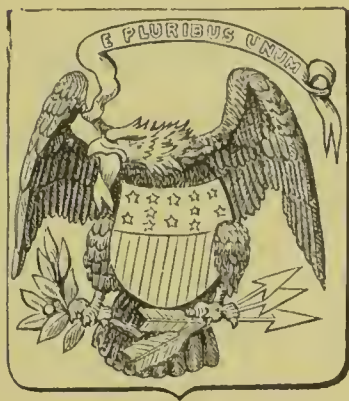
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# THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL.

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## The Coins of the Carlists.



Obv.—In the field, within a beaded circle: CANTONAL. Without the circle: REVOLUCION CINCO PESETAS. (Translated: Revolution Five Pesetas for the use of the Provinces, or Cantons).

Rev. In the Field, within circle as before: SETIEMBRE 1873. Without the circle, CARTAGENA SITIADA POR LOS CENTRALISTAS. (Translated: Cathagena besieged by the Centralists, September, 1873). Silver Dollar size.

Same design, value 10 reales, silver half dollar size.

Obv. CARLOS VII. P. L. GRACIA DE DIOS REY DE LAS ESPAÑAS. Bearded head of Don Carlos laureated to right. In ex. a Fleur-de-lis.

Rev. 5 CENTIMOS DE PESETA, 1875. The Arms of Spain crowned in the Field between laurel branches. On either side, C 7, in crowned monogram. To the right of date, a flower (M. M. of Pampeluna), to the left, a Fleur-de-lis, signifying Navarre. The metal is yellow copper.

The above pieces are of the highest interest, commemorating as they do the great Centralist uprising in Spain, and the romantic career of the unfortunate Don Carlos.

These events are of so recent a date that they are probably still fresh in the memory of many of our readers, but for the benefit of such as have not given special attention to the subject, we will give a short sketch of the same.

The Centralist uprising began April 8th, 1872. Spain was then in a troubled state, the Queen, Isabella II. had been driven from the country two years before, and the actions of the Provisional Government then formed, were far from being satisfactory to a large number of the leading politicians who favored the monarchial form of government.

On the date above mentioned, these malcontents, headed by Don Carlos, Duke of Madrid, son of Don Juan de Bourbon, who had led the revolutionists of 1848 and 1855, issued a manifesto protesting against the recent elections. This was followed by the organization of the Centralist party, who speedily declared Don Carlos King of Spain, under the title of Charles VII.

Large numbers flocked to his standard, and at one time it seemed as though success would surely crown his efforts, and the Carlist banner float from the Royal Palace at Madrid.

This was, however, not to be, and after the crowning of Alfonso he steadily lost ground until he was finally defeated in 1876.

His operations were principally confined to Asturias, Biscay and Navarre, although in the earlier stages of the uprising he made his power felt in the southern provinces. It was at this time during the siege of the ancient city of Carthagená by his forces in 1873, that the first pieces described were struck.

In 1875, his fortunes being on the wane, he retreated to Pampeluna, the capital of Navarre, which city his adherents had occupied from the first.

In November of that year a large force marched against him under General Quesada, who after establishing a line of fortifications between Vittoria and Logroño, and driving the Carlists from the entire district of Rioja, marched toward Pampeluna.

They captured San Cristobal and all the Carlist positions in the neighborhood of the city, which they finally succeeded in taking after three days hard fighting.

It was during this occupation that the second coin described, and which we illustrate, was struck.

The Carlists were finally routed at Estrella on the 19th of February, 1876. The army disbanded and formally surrendered to King Alfonso on the 25th of the same month, at Pampeluna.

On the 28th, Don Carlos crossed the frontier at Arnégny and entered France, having previously informed the French commanding officer at Bayonne of his intention.

In his letter to that officer, he declared that having been conquered by adverse fortune, he had resolved to abandon further struggle as useless.

From Bayonne he proceeded to Boulogne under escort, not being allowed to stop at Paris, and embarked from that port on March 3d for England. While in France he issued the following manifesto to the Spaniards:

"Desiring to stop bloodshed, I forbear continuing a glorious, but at present, fruitless struggle. Seeing the sufferings of my volunteers, and the superiority of numbers against them, it became necessary to sheath the sword. I will never sign a compromise. My flag remains folded until the moment which God shall fix as the supreme hour of redemption."



In 1876 he visited the United States, landing in the Maritime Provinces, and proceeding thence to New York, where he remained for some time.

During his residence here he was a contributor to the press; one series of articles from his pen entitled the "Diary of a Wandering Prince," which appeared in the New York "Sun" attracting considerable attention.

The Spaniards, like the Welsh, are famous for multiplicity of names. The full name of Don Carlos, is Carlos Maria de los Dolores Juan Isidoro Josef Francesco Quirnio Antonio Mignel Gabriel Rafael de Bourbon.

Coins of Revolutions are always interesting, and these, commemorating as they do, a political contest which kept Spain in a most distracted state for three years are no exception to the rule.

### **Medals Commemorating the Evacuation of New York.**

The Centennial Anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British troops has added its contribution to the medallie history of our country, in common with those preceding it.

The series consists of ten medals, eight in white metal and two in brass.

They are as follows:

No. 1, obv. GEO. WASHINGTON. Naked bust in high relief to left, the hair tied behind in a queue.

Rev. Within a laurel wreath, CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY, NOV. 25, 1883. Without the wreath, NEW YORK EVACUATED BY THE BRITISH, NOV. 25, 1783. White metal, size 28.

No. 2, obv. GEO. WASHINGTON. Naked bust to right, the hair tied in a queue.

Rev. Within a heavy wreath of laurel—1883—NEW YORK EVACUATED BY THE BRITISH NOV. 25, 1783—1783. The first and last dates separated from the legend by dashes. White metal, size 20.

No. 3, obv. G. WASHINGTON. Bust of Washington in Military dress to right, behind the bust a shield containing two bars and three stars surmounted by an ornamented crowned helmet, upon which a dove is perched (the escentcheon of the Washington family). Beneath the bust the family motto: EXITUS ACTA PROBAT, upon a scroll.

Rev. EVACUATION DAY CENTENNIAL, NOV. 25, OF CITY NEW YORK. Upon a shield between laurel branches the sails of a wind-mill, in the angles of which are two Beavers and two Casks (the Arms of the City of New York). Behind the Arms, six flags and two cannons. Above, 13 stars. To the right, 1883; to the left, 1783. White metal, size 22.

No. 4, obv. PEACE PROCLAIMED AND ARMY DISBANDED IN 1783. Naked bust of Washington to right, within a sunken circle, the hair tied back in a queue.

Rev. CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE EVACUATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK NOVEMBER 25. Beneath, thirteen stars in a semi-circle, beginning with 1783, and terminating with 1883. White metal, size 20.

No. 5, obv. WASHINGTON, KNOX, CLINTON. Busts of the three personages in small sunken circles, intersected by sprigs of oak.

Rev. Same as No. 3. White metal, size 22.

No. 6, obv. GENERAL WASHINGTON ENTERING NEW YORK, NOV. 25, 1783. Washington mounted to left, holding in his left hand a Continental hat high above his head.

Rev. EVACUATION OF NEW YORK BY THE BRITISH ARMY. View of three British ships in the bay, with troops embarking in boats from the Battery wall, the Staten Island hills in the distance. Above, 1783-1883, a semi-circle of thirteen stars, CENTENNIAL. White metal, size 25.

No. 7, obv. GEORGE WASHINGTON TAKING THE OATH AS FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, APRIL 30, 1789, IN FEDERAL HALL, WALL ST., N. Y. Four figures, of which Washington is the centre, standing, representing the above event.

Rev. 1783—CENTENNIAL—1883. CELEBRATION OF THE EVACUATION OF NEW YORK. JOHN VAN ARSDALE REMOVED THE BRITISH FLAG AND NAILED THE EMBLEM OF FREEDOM IN ITS PLACE. Van Arsdale nailing the American flag to a pole which rests upon a fort; the British flag falling to the ground. Beneath, a crowd of people cheering, in the background a view of the British ships in the bay. White metal, size 23.

No. 8, obv. ORIGIN OF THE STARS AND STRIPES. THE WASHINGTON FAMILY COAT OF ARMS.

The Coat of Arms described in No. 3.

Rev. EVACUATION OF NEW YORK BY THE BRITISH, NOV. 25, 1783. DAVID VAN ARSDALE UNFURLING THE AMERICAN FLAG AT THE BATTERY. The same scene as in the previous number, but of a very different and superior design.

White Metal, size 21.

No. 9, obv. GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON. Bust in Military dress to right.

Rev. 1783.—NEW YORK EVACUATED, NOV. 25th.—1883. Above and beneath, an ornamented half circle, the two dates separated from the Legend by dashes. Brass, gilt, size 11.

No. 10, obv. GOD AND OUR COUNTRY. Naked Bust of Washington to right.

Rev. In the field, upon a broad band, CENTENNIAL; above, EVACUATION DAY; beneath, a sprig of laurel, 1783—1883. Brass, gilt, size 8.

In workmanship and design, the above medals present the variations usual to the issue of such occasions. No. 1 is by all odds the finest, the die having been cut at the U. S. Mint. No. 7 is atrocious, both in design and execution, and the die-cutter, seemingly not satisfied with this,



must needs prefix Van Arsdale with the Christian name "John," when that which properly belonged to him was David.

Nos. 9 and 10, are of simple, pure style, and are really very pretty pieces of work.

The evacuation of New York was the crowning event of the Revolution. The city had been in possession of the British all through the war, no attempt being made to dislodge them after the fatal battle of Long Island.

General Washington entered New York at noon, on the 25th of November, 1783, by the Bowery, then the only road from Harlem. The British, by previous arrangement, entering their ships, and sailing down through the Narrows to the lower bay, where they remained for some days before taking their final departure from the shores of the great country, forever lost to them by their enmity and folly.

The American Militia, under the command of General Knox, immediately took possession of the fort at the Battery, (now the Castle Garden), and the Stars and Stripes for the first time after seven years of British occupation was unfurled from its walls. A triumphant salute was fired by the Artillery Corps and New York was again in possession of her citizens.

The British, on leaving, mureefed the halyards of the flag-staff at Fort George, knocked off the cleats and greased the pole to prevent the hoisting of the American colors.

General indignation was excited by the discovery of this act, and for some time the citizens were at a loss how to proceed, when David Van Arsdale, a young sailor boy, offered to climb the pole.

The attempt was made, and although he struggled manfully to accomplish his object, the pole was too slippery, and he was obliged to desist.

Upon this some of the bystanders ran to Goelet's hardware store in Hanover Square, there procuring hammers, nails and other tools, and setting at work soon made new cleats for the flag-staff.

Armed with these, the boy tied the halyards round his waist, and nailing the cleats above him right and left, ascended and hoisted the flag to its place.

As the American colors reached the top of the mast, a salute of thirteen guns rung its echoes in the ears of the discomfited troops not yet out of hearing.

Such was the closing scene of the great drama of Freedom.

It is eminently fitting that the Centennial Anniversary of such an event should have its mimistic commemoration, and this little series will always fill a favorite nook in the cabinets of American collectors.

And our great city—what changes have taken place within its confines since then!

Less than 30,000 souls occupied Manhattan Island on the day when

young Van Arsdale nailed the Stars and Stripes to the mast—a million and a half dwell here now, and it is yet but just begun.

Could those who witnessed the hoisting of that flag, one hundred years ago, but look down upon us now and behold the wonderful growth of the city of which they even then were proud, would they dare to prophecy that the medalist of 1983 in contributing his work to the commemoration of the second Centennial of the evacuation of New York might not say with truth, "And this city in its infancy then is now the metropolis of the world!"

### An Interesting English Token.

A friend showed us recently an English Token of the seventeenth century, of which the following is a description :

Obv. AT THE 3 BIBLES ON In the Field, c. s. t.

Rev. LONDON BRIDGE In the Field, three Bibles.

Looking over that pleasant, gossipy book by J. H. Burn, on the London Trader's Tokens, we find the following remarks on this piece, which we feel sure will prove as interesting to the readers of the Journal as they did to us.

"Tokens issued by booksellers are of the utmost variety. The *Wise Merchant or the Peerless Pearl*, by Thos. Calvert, was printed for Charles Tyns, dwelling at the Three Bibles on London Bridge, 1660, 8vo. The initials on the obverse have doubtless reference to this publisher.

The same sign appears to be alluded to in a later notice.

The sixth edition of Love's *Mariner's Jewel*, printed in 1724, has advertised at the end, 'The right sort of the Balsm of Chili, to be had of Henry Tracy, at the Three Bibles on London Bridge at 1s 6d a bottle, where it hath been sold these forty years.'

The earlier editions of the same work, had possibly the same announcement, to which is annexed the cation, "All persons are desired to beware of a pretended Balsm of Chili, which for about these seven years last past hath been sold, and continues to be sold by Mr. John Stuart at the old Three Bibles as he calls his sign, although mine was the sign of the Three Bibles twenty years before his. This pretended Balsm sold by Mr. Stuart resembles the true Balsm in colour, and is put up in the same bottles; but has been found to differ exceedingly from the true sort by several persons, who, through the carelessness of the buyers entrusted have gone to the wrong place. Therefore all persons who send should give strict orders to enquire for the name of Tracy; for Mr. StUARTs' being the very same sign, it is an easy matter to mistake. All other pretended Balsms of Chili, sold elsewhere, are shams and impositions, which may not only be ineffectual, but prove of worse consequences."



Truly the quacks and patent medicine advertisers have not all lived in our day!

Let us give one more extract from this curious book, which is full of quaint reminiscences and racy notes from one cover to the other:

Obv. CORNELIUS COOKE AT THE In the Field, a Bear *passant*, with collar and chain.

Rev. BEARE, AT THE BRIDGE-FOOT. In the Field, C. A. C.

"Gerrard, in his letter to Lord Strafford, printed among the Strafford papers, dated January 1633, intimates that 'all back doors to taverns on the Thames are commanded to be shut up, only the Bear at the Bridge-foot is exempted, by reason of the passage to Greenwich.' The tavern was situated on the west side, opposite the end of St. Olave's, or Tooley street.

Query, whether this 'passage to Greenwich' was the avenue or way called Bear Alley?

The Cavaliers' ballad on the magnificent funeral honours rendered to Admiral Dean (killed June 2d, 1653), while passing by water to Henry the Seventh's chapel, has the following allusion:

'From Greenwich towards the Bear at Bridge-foot  
He was waf't with wind that had water to 't,  
But I think they brought the Devil to boot,  
*Which nobody can deny.'*

In another ballad on banishing the 'Ladies out of Town' by the Commonwealth authorities, the notoriety of the Bear at Bridge-foot is again manifest:

'Farewell Bridge-foot and Bear there-by,  
And those bald-pates that stand so high;  
We wish it from our very souls  
That other heads were on those poles!

Pepys in his Diary, February 24th, 1667, mentions: 'going through Bridge by water, my waterman told me how the mistress of Beare Tavern, at the Bridge-foot did lately fling herself into the Thames and drown herself.' Query, A. Cooke?"

The reason the author makes this query is that the middle initial upon the tokens of this period invariably refers to the wife of the issuer of the token, who in this case was Cornelius Cooke, with his wife's initial "A." Our author goes on to say: "The Bear Tavern was demolished in December 1761; on the 24th of that month the laborers employed found money to a considerable value, chiefly gold and silver coins of the time of Elizabeth. The wall that enclosed the tavern remained until early in December 1764, when the ground was wholly cleared and 'leveled quite up to the present inconvenient wooden stairs of Pepper Alley.'

The Bear Tavern token in this cabinet, as also several others issued by Southwark traders, now of rare occurrence, was obtained on the demolition of St. Olave's, or Queen Elizabeth's Grammar-

School, in 1839; they were found between the joists, below the floorings of the school-room, and were acquired by purchase from the laborers then employed."

### Haytian Numismatics.

Probably no country in the Western Hemisphere has undergone more vicissitudes during the present century than the island of Hayti.

These political changes have left behind them, as all such changes do, their numismatic remains.

Although we have already treated of this subject before in the Journal (vol. 2, p. 21), as the coins and medals which we are about to describe are, with one exception (No. 3), mentioned for the first time, it will not be amiss to take up the subject again.

While many of the coins issued by the different governments which followed each other in quick succession are so exceedingly common as to be unworthy of special mention, there are a few which are very rare, and also several medals of interest, which are nearly unknown to American collectors, although they have in one or two instances found their way into European sales.

Taking these in chronological order we have first, the coins of Henry Christophe.



No. 1. Double Gourde, obv. HENRICUS DEI GRATIA HAITI REX 1811. Bust in ancient armour laureated to right.

Rev. DEUS CAUSA ATQUE GLADIUS MEUS (God, my cause and my sword). In a crowned circle, a Phoenix rising from the flames; upon the circle, the motto: EX CINERIBUS NASCITUR (He rises from his ashes). Silver.





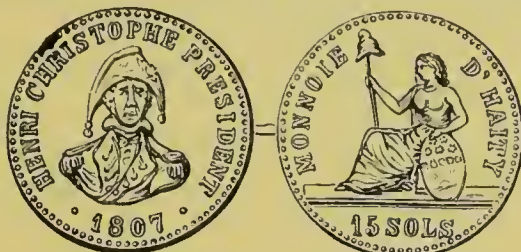
No. 2. The same as No. 1, but in copper. Under the bust the word *Essai*. Trial Piece.



No. 3. Gourde, obv. HENRY IER PAR LA GRACE DE DIEU. Bust to left; the hair tied behind in a queue.

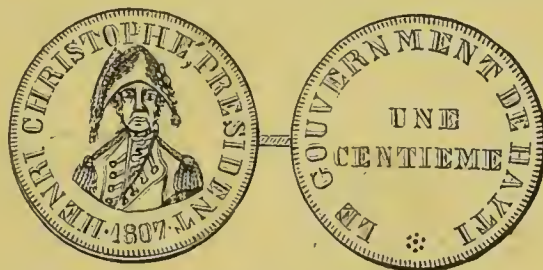
Rev. ROY D'HAÏTY, 1814. AN II DE L'INDEP. In a crowned spangled shield, a Phoenix, the arms surrounded by the chain of a military order. Silver.

The two following numbers were strictly patterns. They are of copper, and were issued immediately after the election of Christophe.



No. 4. HENRI CHRISTOPHE PRESIDENT 1807. Bust, full face, in military dress, with a large hat of the peculiar pattern, worn by the French generals of the day.

Rev. MONNOIE D'HAÏTY. In ex. 15 SOLS. A figure of liberty seated to left, her right hand supporting a pole bearing a liberty cap, her left, a shield, bearing upon it the rising sun and ten stars.



No. 5. Obv. Similar in design to No 4.

Rev. LE GOUVERNEMENT DE HAÏTY UN CENTIME.

Henry Christophe, a Mulatto, became President in February, 1807, and was crowned Emperor under the title of Henry I, in March, 1811.

He created numerous orders of nobility, to which colored men alone were entitled. Many prelates were also created the same year. During the greater part of his reign Pétion, a colored general who had declared himself President of the southwestern part of the island, waged almost constant warfare. Christophe committed suicide in October, 1820, when the two republics were united under Boyer, who succeeded Pétion on the 30th of March, 1818.



No. 6. Medal, obv. J. P. BOYER PRÉSIDENT D'HAÏTI ÉLU LE 30, MARS 1818. Bust in military dress to right.

Rev. Blank. Copper.

This medal was struck in honor of the election of Boyer as President of the Southwestern republic.

Upon the death of Christophe the two States, Port-au-Prince and Hayti, were united, and Boyer proclaimed Regent for life, February 9, 1822.





No. 7. Gourde, obv. J. B. RICHÉ PRESIDENT. AN. 44. Figure in Military dress walking to left, holding in the right hand the scroll of the Constitution, the left resting upon his sword.

Rev. REPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI. In. ex. 100 C(entimes). A palm tree of eight branches surmounted by a Liberty Cap, standing before four flags, four bayonets, two lances, and two cannons. Upon the ground are six cannon balls.

Riché was President less than one year. This piece which is in silver, was probably struck after his death, which occurred on the 27th of February, 1847.

No. 8. Medal, obv. FAUSTIN IER, EMPEREUR.

Naked bust to left. Beneath the bust, the die-sinker's name. I. BE-SAIGNER.

Rev. EMPIRE D'HAÏTI. Arms in front of a crowned ermine, which is raised above the Field. In a Shield, a crowned Eagle standing before a Palm Tree, upon two crossed cannons. Supporting the shield, are two lions facing backwards standing upon a scroll through which is twisted the ribbon of the Legion of Honor. Above the ermine, upon a ribbon, the motto, DIEU MON PATRIE ET MON ÉRÉE (God my Country and my Era). Below the ermine, the die-sinker's name. Bronze.

Faustin Soulouque Robespierre Napoleon, was elected President of the Northwestern Republic (the country having again become divided) on the 27th of February, 1847. He was a full-blooded negro, but a man of considerable ability. After various changes he caused himself to be proclaimed emperor under the title of Faustin I, on the 26th of August, 1849, but was not formally crowned until the 18th of April, 1852. He maintained his position until 1858, when revolution again agitated this unhappy island, and on the 22d of December of that year, Hayti was once more declared a republic, and Nicole Fabre Géffrard chosen president.

Faustin, however, did not tamely submit, but continued the struggle until the 15th of January, 1859, when he finally abdicated.

This remarkable man was born a slave in 1791. He survived his defeat nine years and died Sept. 1st, 1867.

Hayti was discovered by Columbus in 1492, and by him named Hispaniola.

Before the Spaniards fully conquered the island they are said to have destroyed more than three million people. This number may be an exaggeration, as the Spaniards were prone to that fault. That their atrocities were horrible in the extreme, however, and the sacrifice of human life very great, there can be no doubt.

Good old Las Casas, Bishop of Chiapas, one of the few Spanish priests actuated by the true spirit of humanity, wrote a book protesting against these cruelties.

And all this was done in the name of religion! To convert these





peaceful natives they burned them at slow fires and put their wives and children to the sword!

The French took possession of the island in 1677, and greatly enriched themselves from its fertile lands and its rich mines.

They also oppressed the natives, but not as badly as the Spaniards, and large numbers of negroes were brought from Africa to work the sugar and rice plantations.

These were all slaves, of course, and might have remained so to this day, had it not been for the singular intelligence, and untiring energy and ambition of one of their own number, Toussaint l'Overture.

This man was a most remarkable character; born a slave, and laboring under all the disadvantages that the name implies, he educated himself and became the liberator of his race.

Taking advantage of the unsettled state of affairs in France under the Directory, the negroes revolted on the 23d of August, 1791, and under the leadership of Toussaint wrested the island from their masters.

An independent republic was declared and Toussaint elected president on the 22d of July, 1801.

This was on that portion of the island now known as San Domingo. He was conquered, however, by the French and formally surrendered May 7th, 1802.

Toussaint l'Overture was succeeded by Jacques Dessaliens, who declared himself king in 1804, and organized and carried out a general massacre of the whites.

After this man came Henri Christophe whose coins we have described.

Such in brief outline have been the changes to which this island has been subjected. Possessing in itself every natural advantage, and everything to make life happy, it has been for the past hundred years one continual scene of strife and turmoil. It was ever thus where ignorance and superstition have held sway.

### Recent or Inedited Issues.

During the last few years there have been issues of minor coins in nickel by Mexico, the United States of Colombia, Peru and St. Domingo.

MEXICO, Nickels of three denominations V, II and I Centavos.

Obv. A Bow and Quiver, tied together by a Ribbon.

Rev. V. surrounded by a Wreath of Oak and Laurel.

Obv. Same as last.

Rev. II. surrounded by wreath as above.

Obv. Same as last.

Rev. I. with wreath as before.

The issue of these coins has been heavy, and has caused great excitement in Mexico ; in some places, particularly in the cities of Mexico and Vera Cruz, even leading to bloodshed.

This has been wholly owing to the injudicious methods employed by the government to introduce them into the circulating currency of the country.

Instead of paying them out at the Post Offices and other government establishments as has been successfully done in this and other countries the Chamber of Deputies passed a resolution making Nickel a legal tender to the amount of twenty-five dollars, and also making one third of all customs payable in the same coin.

They also provided that any person desiring to do so, could purchase nickel coin at thirty per cent. discount, and at the same time ordered all paymasters in the Army to pay the troops entirely in these coins.

The result of this short-sighted legislation has been most disastrous.

The coinage of these pieces beginning in the latter part of 1882 was kept up continuously until the 7th of December, 1883, when it ceased, the number of pieces provided for in the bill ordering their issue being complete.

During the present year they were purchased in great quantities at the above mentioned discount by the larger merchants and manufacturers and paid out at their face value to their employees.

The result was a flood of nickel, which created the greatest confusion. Shopkeepers refused it, market women would have none of it ; the soldiers having received their entire pay in these coins were unable to purchase their *aguadiente* and *frijoles* with them and carried them back in disgust to their paymasters demanding silver in their stead. Riot and uproar ensued, and several lives were sacrificed.

The following statistics in relation to these coins are from the "Two Republics," City of Mexico, December 11, 1883 :

"The last nickel coin has been struck. The contract for the coinage of nickel was made about two years ago with Messrs. Wexel & De Gress. The late Major De Gress, with the energy for which he was so widely known, immediately went abroad to purchase the machinery and dies. He also ordered an ample supply of blank nickel pieces from which the coins were made. The coinage began last winter and continued almost without interruption until Friday last (Dec. 7th), when the massive machine left its impress on the nickel for the last time. The work has been in charge of Mr. Helfrich of the Philadelphia mint, assisted by Mr. Beekley, of the same establishment. Messrs. Monton and Mitchell, of England were also employed in the mechanical department.

The nickel mint has been in operation three hundred and eight days. During that time 190,000,000 pieces were coined. The weight of the metal employed was 560 tons. It is calculated that if placed side by side the row of pieces would be 2,600 miles long. Of one cent pieces 100,000,000



have been coined; of two cent, 50,000,000, and of five cent, 40,000,000. The amount of each coin may be readily calculated from these figures."

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA offer two nickel coins.

Obv. ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA, the legend connected by a semi-circle of nine stars. In the Field, within a beaded circle, a Liberty Cap upon a short pole, the base of the cap inscribed LIBERTAD.

Rev. DOS Y MEDIO CENTAVOS 1881. In the Field within a beaded circle  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

Obv. Same as last.

UN CENTAVO Y CUARTO 1874. In the Field, within a beaded circle, **C.  $1\frac{1}{4}$** .

It would seem that there should properly be a piece of five centaros in a series graded as this is, but if such is the case we are ignorant of it, never having met with a specimen.

PERU. There are two nickel coins of this country recently issued of good workmanship and design.

Obv. REPUBLICA PERUANA 1879 DIEZ CENTAVOS. The Blazing Sun with a human face occupies the entire Field.

Rev. MONEDA PROVISIONAL **10** CENTAVOS. The figures of the denomination in the Field.

Obv. REPUBLICA PERUANA 1879 CINCO CENTAVOS. The Blazing Sun as in last.

Rev. MONEDA PROVISIONAL **5** CENTAVOS, the figure of the denomination as before.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC issued during the year 1882 a very beautiful twenty cent piece in silver.

Obv. LIBERTAD 20 CENTOS. 9 Dos. FINO. Head of Liberty with flowing hair surmounted by a Cap. Beneath the head the die-sinker's name DUDIRE. Three large stars divide the legend.

Rev. REPUBLICA ARGENTINA 1882. The Arms of Buenos Ayres. Two clasped hands supporting a Liberty Cap upon a pole within an oval shield surrounded by a wreath of laurel. Beside the shield two cannons and fourteen flags above, is the rising sun. Two large stars separate the legend from the date.

This coin, evidently of French design, is one of great beauty. The head of Liberty is particularly handsome, and far surpasses anything ever executed for circulation by our own mint. The arms on the reverse although a little crowded in appearance are well conceived and carefully executed and harmonize perfectly with the general appearance of the coin.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC gives us two nickel coins for the year 1882.

Obv. REPUBLICA DOMINICANA 1882. A shield of four parts, bearing upon its face an open book surmounted by a cross.

Rev.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  CENTAVOS within a wreath of Palm and Laurel. Beneath the inscription a Star.

Obv. Same as last.

Rev.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  CENTAVOS enclosed as before.

These coins are of simple but not unpleasing design, but being weakly struck present rather an insignificant appearance.

HAYTI. Here we have a very pretty ESSAI, or pattern piece, in nickel.

Obv. A female figure representing Commerce seated full face, holding in the right hand a pair of scales, the left resting upon an anchor. To the right is a ship with reefed sails; to the left a barrel, a box, and a bale of goods. The whole surrounded by a Wreath of Roses and Laurel.

Rev. LIBERTE EGALITE. In the Field within a beaded circle: 10 CENTIMES, beneath which is a Sword and a Laurel branch crossed, and the word ESSAI. In ex. A Mark dividing H. B. (in monogram) and C. T.

The use of nickel seems to be steadily on the increase for minor coinage, and it seems to us well that it should be so. Small silver coins are an unmitigated nuisance, and although we are by no means advocates of *fiat* money we heartily approve of a minor coinage at least large enough to be easily handled.

Our own issue of the five cent pieces, which has given such universal satisfaction, has fully demonstrated that in coins below the value of a tenth of the dollar the spirit of the age does not insist that they shall represent their actual value in the metal of which they are made.

### Answers to Correspondents.

STYLEX, Coldwater, Mich., writes:

"I have a coin which I will describe as follows: obv., inscription, "Hen. de Ior Dux Rein. A crowned shield having across it a band with the letters S. P. Q. N.; rev. inscription, Pax et Veritas, 1648. Three heads of wheat tied with an olive branch. Can you inform me to what country it belongs?"

Your coin belongs to Naples, and was struck during the reign of Henry Duke of Guise; the letters on the band should read, S(enatus) T(opulus) Q(ue) N(apolis).

It is generally supposed to have been struck during the revolt of the populace under Massaniello, the fisherman, who led the Neapolitans in the uprising, upon the imposition of a tax upon fruit and fish.

The best historians, however, place the date of this event a year earlier, viz. 1647.

L. M. S., Bangor, Me., has a coin with an alligator on the obverse, and the legend, "Empresa del Yaracny," and wants to know where Yaracny is. We take pleasure in informing him that it is a small town in Venezuela, which must be a pleasant place to live in if one may judge from the fact of their taking the alligator for their "Empresa" or Arms.



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COIN COLLECTOR'S

JOURNAL.

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**Passages from the Diary of a Wandering Numismatist.**

During my life, fate has called me to many lands, and, although riches are a blessing which I have never enjoyed, yet my love for the science of Numismatics, engendered in my soul when a boy at school, has prompted me to a constant watchfulness for opportunities to increase my little cabinet. Such as seek shall find, it is said; and so it has been with me, for many a gem has been added to my collection, which, if bought in the regular way, would have been far beyond my means.

A coin thus obtained is doubly prized, for that which we get without effort in this world, has little value in our eyes, and is soon forgotten, while that which we have made sacrifice for, is a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

I have gone hungry to obtain old coins, spending the money set aside for food for these precious bits of metal. I have trudged many a weary mile, along dusty roads, to hunt up some farmer who was reported to have a store hidden away in the depths of an old stocking, often to find only disappointment at the end of my journey.

Ah! how many 1804 dollars, 1827 quarters and 1802 half dimes have I heard of, only to meet with disappointment again and again; for I never neglected a clue, and religiously followed up such information, but none of these gems did I ever find.

A cabinet gathered in this manner must always be of higher value in the eyes of its possessor than one formed by the purchase of coins in auction sales. For each coin carries with it the memory of some adventure, of time and scene long since gone by, and it may be readily seen that every coin obtained as mine were, with difficulty and by privations, is thoroughly digested, and its proper place understood.

My friends sometimes say to me, "Why how can you remember all these?" They do not stop to consider that memory consists of an aggregation of particles, just as a block of sandstone is made up of grain upon grain, the accumulation of ages.

Yes, I remember them all, and know well the proper place of

EE.

each one in my little cabinet ; and I am egotistical enough to think that no collector enjoys his coins as much as I ; and surely I am right, at least so far as the rich amateur, who spends his hundreds and adds to his drawers coins by the dozen at a time is concerned—to him it is a question of how many dollars have been spent, to me each and every coin smiles upon me like an old friend.

Having in this search of many years experienced some numismatic adventures which, if not very exciting in themselves, are still curious in the relation they bear to the coins obtained, it occurred to me that a short account of some of the more prominent might not be without interest to the readers of the Journal. I have therefore determined to give a few passages from my diary, which I have kept continuously now for twenty years.

TUESDAY, June 26th. 1877.—Received word to-night from Graspall and Holdet, my employers, that I must go to St. John, New Brunswick, to-morrow night to look after their interests. The best part of the city has been destroyed by fire, and as building will soon be lively, they are anxious that I shall introduce their double back-action revolving tubs and washboard combined. I think it rather hard that I must leave New York on such short notice, especially as there is to be a coin sale on Friday, of the Monney-penny collection at Bangs', and I had set my heart on seeing the coins, even if I could not buy.

WEDNESDAY.—Tried to make old Holdet let me off until next week, but he wouldn't. "You aint married," he said, "what difference does it make to you?"

Of course I couldn't tell him I wanted to stay over to attend a coin sale, or he would have put me down for a lunatic at once. A poor drummer has no business to possess æsthetic tastes. *Exit* old coins. *Enter* patent washtubs! Started for St. John.

FRIDAY.—Instead of being at Bangs' leaning over his baize-covered tables, and feasting my eyes on old Monney-penny's coins, which he would never let any one see during his lifetime (the mean old screw), here I am riding along through these dreary Maine forests that border for miles and miles the line of the European and North American Railway ; stopped at Squashtown for wood and Jingleville for water, taking dinner at Passadumkeag, and running over a cow at Mattawampanonkeag ; so the day drags on. Heighho ! I wish I was in New York. What am I going to St. John for any way ? If the city is destroyed where is the use ? Do the people ever use washtubs ? I have no authentic information that they do not simply hang their soiled clothes on lines, and let them wash themselves with that delightful fog for which the place is so famous, and if that is so, I don't see any use—

Just at this moment the train of my thoughts was interrupted

by a remark made in the shrill nasal twang which always characterises the ignorant down-easter.

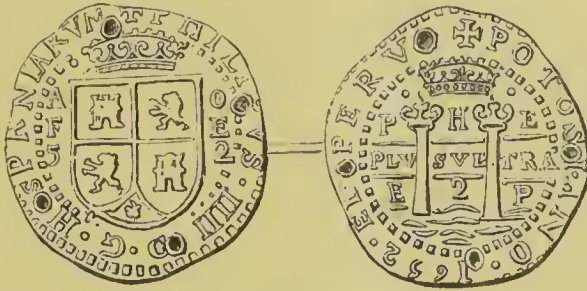
"I'll bet you a dollar you never seen nuthen like that!"

I looked up and saw a stout, good natured looking man, whom I afterwards learned was an itinerant photographer going down to St. John to take views of the ruins, holding up an old coin to the admiring gaze of several natives who had come aboard the train at a way station.

I was on the *qui vive* in an instant, and changed my seat to one immediately behind him.

"Let me see your coin," I asked in my most winning tones. "Certainly, squire!" he answered, with the proverbial good nature of his race. "I got it down in Brayzeel when I was out to them parts takin' pictures; its more'n two hundred years old."

He handed me a well worn piece of silver, pierced in four places and out of shape, of which the following is an illustration:



Obv. PHILIPVS III D G HISPANIARVM. In the field the arms of Castile and Leon crowned.

Rev. POTOSI AÑO 1652 EL PERV. In the field, within a circle of dots, the pillars of Hercules, crowned, and resting on the sea, dividing the following inscription of three lines into three parts. P H E PLV SVL TRA E 2 P.

It was an old pistereen of Potosi, now in Bolivia, but at that time included in Peru.

I saw right away that it was a gem, but to get it was another matter. To ask him to set a price on it would have been fatal; to express the slightest admiration, sure death.

"Pretty well bunged up, aint it?" I remarked, dropping into his own interrogatory vernacular.

"Yes, but its thunderin' old."

"Too bad some fellow punched those holes in it," I returned.

A shadow of disappointment came over him, he evidently was unused to hearing his curiosity criticised, and I saw that my opportunity had come.

Now I always make it a practice to carry a few coins about me for trading purposes, and knowing the *penchant* of the unenlight-



ened for old dates, make a particular point of having a few upon coins of little value. Going down into my pockets, I fished up an old Brandenburg one-third crown of 1611; it was in better condition than is usual for such pieces, and was unpierced and boldly struck.

"How'll yon trade?" said I.

"Oh, I don't care to part with this," was the reply.

"My date is forty-one years older than yours."

"Great snakes! so it is. I thought mine was old, but yours licks it, squire!"

"Better trade."

"I'd like to, but yer see I got this in Brayzeel."

"But this is the oldest. I'm making a collection and have two of these, but don't own yours, so I'll trade even though mine's worth the most."

The photographer hesitated; it came hard to part with the coin he had sworn by so long, as the "oldest out;" but its glory had faded before one nearly half a century earlier, and he was evidently inclined to consider my proposition.

He who hesitates is lost, and so it was with the wandering knight of the camera.

"Give me twenty-five cents to boot and its yours," he said; it goes agin my grain to swap even."

I readily consented, the exchange was made, and the oldest Peruvian coin I own, was thus added to my store.

As we were crossing the St. John river that night, in the little ferry boat which staggers under the name "Oonacoundy," a voice whispered in my ear:

"Say, Squire, jest hold on to that coin, will yon, I kinder treasured it yer know, for I got it when I was takin' views down in Brayzeel."

Oh ye little bits of metal! what a hold ye have on the minds of men! Once begin to treasure them and the passion grows and grows until it assumes fabulous proportions.

Here it was in the embryo, and I, who was suffering from it in the most advanced stages, respected his feelings, and still treasure the coin which my artistic fellow passenger got when he was 'takin' views down in Brayzeel."

*Thursday, August 2.*—I am still in St. John. Building is booming, and Graspall & Holdet's double back-action revolving tubs and washboard combined are going off like hot cakes. And while doing business for my employers, I am not neglecting my own, for I have already accumulated quite a large bag full of old coins of more or less value, by dint of diligent hunting around among the shops which the fire obligingly spared.



More than this, I have imparted my disease to one of my fellow boarders, George H——, a rising young lawyer, and he has got the fever badly.

We hunt together, he taking one side of a street, and I the other, and stopping at every door, modestly inquire if they have any old coins. Such as we get, we meet at a convenient corner and divide, drawing lots for the gems.

Of course I can't describe all our finds made in this way, but some of them are more than fair.

For instance, last night George got a really handsome 1810 cent, from a grocer on Charlotte street, barely circulated, and retaining some of its original color, while I captured two Prince Edward's Island halfpennies of 1840, the variety bearing the wheat sheaf and sickle on the obverse, and a plough, with the legend "Commerce and Trade" on the reverse, worth five dollars apiece at least, in the States.

To be sure we meet with some disappointments, as in one case last week, when a boy told us that a certain shopkeeper, rejoicing in the name of Scantlebury, at Indiantown, three miles away, had a "whole kettle full of coins," and we, after tramping over there on an oppressively hot evening, found the worthy Mr. Scantlebury's collection to consist of about thirty or forty New Brunswick coppers, of that exceedingly common variety bearing the Queen's head on the obverse, and a ship on the reverse, while the "kettle" dwindled in size to a little tin pail which had formerly been used to hold paper collars, a device of some novelty seeking manufacturer. Out of the whole collection from which we had been led to hope for such great results, we only drew one piece, and that was a curious counterstamp of Costa Rica, upon a United States quarter dollar of 1835. It is struck upon the breast of the eagle and consists of a lion *passant* left, and the legend *HABILITADA POR EL GOBIERNO*.



Our most curious adventure, however, took place to-day.

"Oliver," said my friend George, as we sat at breakfast, "I have a treat for you, my boy, I have just thought of a curious old client of mine who is half lunatic, half miser, who lives out on the Mahogany Road. He is called "old Holt," although his name is

really Johnson, he must have coins tucked away, and to-night we'll pay him a visit."

So as the shades of the evening fell, we sallied forth, and after some little difficulty found the house.

It was one of those half completed, half ruinous wooden structures so common in the Maritime Provinces; the front windows were boarded up, and no sign of life was visible.

Approaching the door, George gave a thunderous knock with his cane. We waited, but there was no response, again and again he rapped, until I thought he would beat the very panels in.

"He never lets anyone in," he explained, "and it is only because I am his counsellor, and know how his affairs really stand, that I hope to be more favored than his neighbors."

At last footsteps were heard approaching from within, bolts and bars were withdrawn, and the door slowly opened, and a man appeared;

He was a singular figure, clothed in leather breeches, and an old coat made of a blanket, and having on his head a heavy fur cap, although the weather was oppressively warm, he looked more like some far western trapper than a dweller among civilized beings: raising a guttering tallow dip high above us, so that he might see our faces, he gruffly demanded our errand, and the following conversation ensued:

"Good morning, Mr. Johnson."

"Oh! Squire H—— is that you?"

"Yes. I was passing with my friend, and thought I'd give you a call."

"I don't want no callers, what be you after?"

"I wanted to ask you if you had any old coins."

"Old coins?" said he, suspiciously; "what do you want with them?"

"I'm making a collection, and want to see if I can't get hold of some that I haven't got."

"Well, I may have a few, do you buy 'em?"

"Yes."

"Well, I never let no one come into my house, but seein' its you, Mr. H——, I don't mind. Come in, and I'll try what I can find."

He threw open the door, and we entered.

Now I thought I had seen abject poverty in my rambles in New York, but I had never seen the equal of this. Ushering us into a large room, which evidently served for kitchen, parlor and bedroom in one, he introduced us to his wife, a tall gaunt woman, whose dress was not one whit behind her husband's in peculiarity of style.



Furniture there was none, save a rickety table, a stove and two old chairs; a heap of straw in a corner served them for a bed, (for they had no children), and a glance at the table showed that we had interrupted them in their evening meal.

And what a repast! A bowl of melted fat and a great platter of Indian mush—that was all! And yet this man, my friend afterward informed me, was worth over \$50,000.

We were in the home of a veritable miser.

After many questions as to what we paid for coins, etc., which George, by my instructions, skillfully parried, he conducted us into another apartment.

Here was furniture enough and to spare, chairs, sofas, tables, mirrors, all of the most expensive kind, piled one above the other, from the floor to the ceiling, giving the room the appearance of a second hand dealer's shop, but all hoarded, and nothing used.

Old Holt pulled out from this mass a chest, and kneeling down, proceeded to unlock it and raise the lid. Behind him stood the old wife, holding the candle, which, casting its feeble light upon her wrinkled features, and a peculiar red turban that she wore on her head, gave her the appearance of one of the witches in Macbeth.

The chest was filled with curiosities of all kinds, for old Holt had been a great traveller in his day.

Chinese gods, curious fishes in bottles, snake skins, whales' teeth, and bugs of all kinds, not to forget a little wash-leather bag of gold-dust, which he informed us he had dug with his own hands in California—we thought the coins would never appear.

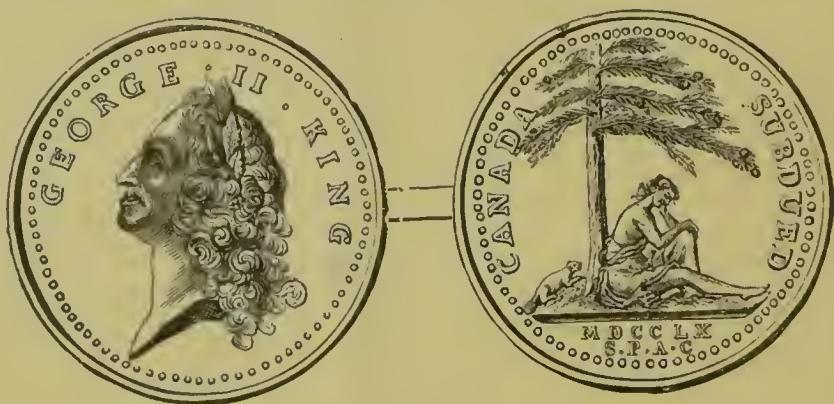
At last he found them, however, and after much baggling, George purchased the lot, and we took our departure, well pleased at the results of our visit.

They were mostly foreign coppers, but from among them I got two very fine Canadian medals of early date, which in some curious way had drifted into the old man's possession.



Obv. Fame blowing a trumpet and flying to the left above a precipice, holding in the left hand a wreath; below, in front of the British Flag, a ribbon bearing the legend, *PARITER IN BELLA*, stretched above a globe, bearing the names CANADA and AMERICA; to the right, a grenadier; to the left, a sailor. Crushed beneath the globe, is a female figure, representing Canada, her face bearing an expression of agony; the right hand pointing to a falling fleur-de-lis, and the left to four small boats, which are leaving the shore; T PINGO F.

Rev. LOUISBOVRG TAKEN MDCCLVIII. Representation of the taking of Louisburg by the British fleet.



Obv. GEORGE II. KING, laureled head facing left.

Rev. CANADA SUBDUED. A female figure, representing Canada, seated weeping beneath a pine tree, behind which is a beaver. In ex. MDCCLX S. P. A. C. in two lines.

These medals are originals and evidently rare, and it was a matter of much speculation upon the part of my friend George as well as myself, during our walk homeward, as to what peculiar chain of circumstances could have caused them to find their way to the treasure chest of that perfect illustration of the typical miser, "Old Holt."

OLIVER OGILTREE.

*(To be continued.)*

### Washington Cents and Copper Tokens.

The copper pieces, bearing the head and name of Washington, are of two kinds, those actually used as money in America, and those which were issued and circulated as English Tokens during the decade, 1789-99.

Some confusion exists in the minds of many collectors as to the line of demarcation between these two series, principally from the



manifest desire of certain of our writers to force everything in the shape of a coin bearing the name and superscription of the Father of his Country into the American series. This is clearly a mistake, and has been done for no other purpose than to increase the value of the pieces.

The true numismatic spirit demands correct attribution at no matter what sacrifice. In a collection of Washington pieces, everything bearing the head and name of Washington is clearly admissible; but they should be so divided as to show their true origin and intent.

It is with this end in view that the following lists have been prepared, and it may be stated that they are not intended to include the medalllets of the period, of which "Success to the United States," "General of the American Armies," and "He is in Glory and the World in Tears," are perhaps the best examples.

The first series is designed to comprehend such pieces as actually circulated, or were intended for circulation in America.

The second, such as were made in England to commemorate the deeds of Washington during the decade above referred to, and clearly belong to the series known as English Tokens.

Washington had his admirers in England as well as in this country, and that at a time when tokens of every conceivable design were being issued, and it is not at all strange that in many instances his features and name should have been impressed upon these pieces.

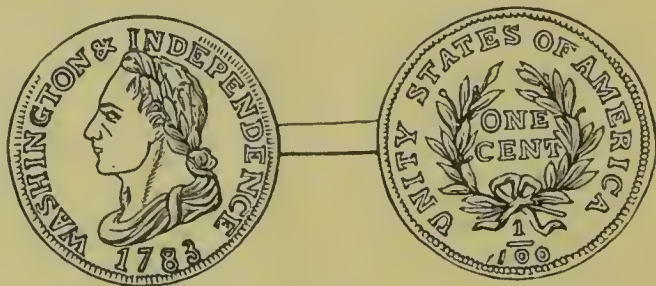
Some of these are so exceedingly plain that there would seem to be no possibility of mistaking their proper position; as in such cases as the "Liverpool Halfpenny," where the head of Washington is muled with a reverse die used on a dozen or more tokens clearly English, or when the edge is inscribed (as was almost the universal custom in this series), with such legends as: "Payable in Anglesey, London or Bristol," and others of similar import.

Nevertheless, these pieces have been diverted from their true place by American writers, although the error in so doing must have been apparent, if the matter was made the subject of any thought.

That this subject was well understood at the time, is evident from the following remarks of James Conder, of Ipswich, England, one of the largest collectors of English Tokens, and the author of "An Arrangement of Provincial Tokens, etc." published in 1798.

Mr. Conder was a gentleman of great intelligence and singular accuracy, as a careful examination of his excellent work will testify. In his book are described several of the coins commonly classed among the "Washingtons" in this country. That the author had the best of reasons for believing them to be strictly English, is manifest from these words in his preface:

"I have in my possession fifty-five different American Pieces, some minted there and others in Great Britain; several of which circulated in this country [England] were improperly included in the lists that have been published, as the Medalet of 'Washington,' 'United States,' 'New York Tokens' (*Vid* Mr. Birchall's List. pp. 4, 96, 110), but such are wholly omitted in this Arrangement. They may be collected as American Pieces, but can never be regarded as British." Series 1st is as follows:



No. 1.—Obv. WASHINGTON AND INDEPENDENCE. Laureled bust of Washington to left, under the bust 1783.

Rev. UNITY STATES OF AMERICA. Within a laurel wreath, ONE CENT. In ex.  $\frac{1}{100}$ . Issued by James Kean, of Philadelphia, presumably as a pattern.



No. 2.—Obv. WASHINGTON AND INDEPENDENCE. Laureled bust of Washington to left, an ancient robe flowing from the shoulder. Under the bust, 1783.

Rev. UNITED STATES. A crowned female figure seated left, supporting in the left hand a pole, surmounted by a liberty cap, the right holding an olive branch. In small incused letters T W (ingram) E. S.

No. 3.—Obv. WASHINGTON AND INDEPENDENCE. Laureled bust of Washington in Military dress to left. Under the bust, 1783.

Rev. UNITED STATES. A female figure seated to left, holding in the right hand an olive branch, the left supporting a pole surmounted by a liberty cap. The position of the cap differs from the preceding, in being between the letters T and S of the legend.



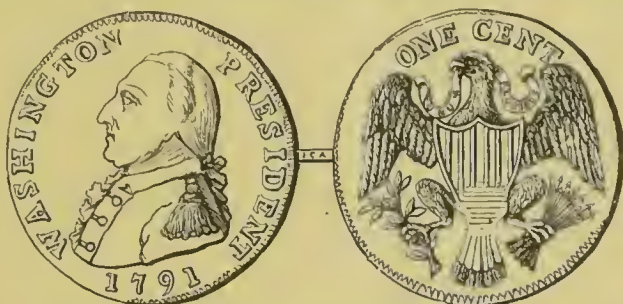
No. 4.—Obv. Same as the preceding, but the bust smaller.

Rev. Same as preceding, but the olive branch further from the legend, and the liberty cap close to the letters S and T.



No. 5.—Obv. WASHINGTON. Laureled bust of Washington in military dress to left. Under the bust a star-like ornament.

Rev. ONE CENT. Bust and ornament as on obverse.



No. 6.—Obv. WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT. Bust of Washington, in military dress to left. The hair tied behind in a queue. Under the bust, 1791.

Rev. ONE CENT. An eagle with outstretched wings, bearing on its breast a heart-shaped shield, with six parallel stripes. In the right talon, a laurel branch; in the left, a number of arrows; in the beak, a scroll, inscribed UNUM E PLURIBUS.

Edge. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.



No. 7.—Obv. WASHINGTON PRESIDENT. Bust of Washington similar to last, to left.

Rev. ONE CENT. An eagle with upraised wings, bearing upon the breast a shield of six perpendicular stripes, surmounted by

six horizontal stripes, holding in the right talon a laurel branch, in the left, six arrows; above the eagle a band of clouds, beneath which are eight stars. In ex. 1791.

Edge. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 8.—Obv. WASHINGTON PRESIDENT. Bust of Washington, similar to last, to left. Under the bust, 1791.

Rev. CENT. A eagle with upraised wings, bearing upon its breast a shield of six stripes, the right talon holding a laurel branch, the left a number of arrows; on either side of the head are three stars.

Edge. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 9.—Obv. WASHINGTON PRESIDENT. Naked bust of Washington to right, a band surrounding the hair. Beneath the bust, 1792.

Rev. Same as last.

Edge. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 10.—Obv. WASHINGTON PRESIDENT. Bust in military dress to left. Under the bust, 1792.

Rev. An eagle with outstretched wings, holding in its beak a scroll, upon which is inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM; above the head a large star; extending between the wings a semi-circle of twelve other stars; the right talon holds an olive branch, the left a bundle of arrows.



No. 11.—Obv. WASHINGTON PRESIDENT, I. Bust of Washington in military dress, facing left. Under the bust, 1792.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. An eagle with upraised wings, bearing upon its breast a shield of seven bars; in the right talon an olive branch, in the left six arrows; between the wings, fifteen stars.

These comprehend all the pieces of the first series. Their history is now generally well known, and its discussion does not lie within our province. They were for the most part patterns, a few of American, but by far the larger portion of English execution.

The "Unity States" is so common, and so frequently found in a worn condition, that the conclusion is irresistible that it must have



circulated as money, and the same may be said of the second variety of "Washington and Independence," and the "Washington Double-head," but these are the exceptions to the rule.

No. 9 is well known to be of the highest rarity; one in the McCoy sale, in 1863, brought \$480; later, one sold for \$225, while one in the Bushnell collection sold as low as \$60.

No. 11 is generally considered a variety in copper of the well-known "Washington Half Dollar." It is certainly a pattern, for whatever else it may been intended. It is very rare, a specimen in the Bushnell sale brought \$50. Series second is as follows:

No. 1.—Obv. WASHINGTON PRESIDENT. Bust in military dress to left, the hair tied behind in a queue. Under the bust, 1791.

Rev. HALFPENNY. A ship under full sail to right. Beneath the ship two laurel branches tied together at the stems.

Edge. PAYABLE IN ANGLESEY, LONDON OR LIVERPOOL. Dickenson. Plate XIII., No. 4.

No. 2.—Obv. WASHINGTON PRESIDENT. Bust same as last, to left.

Rev. HALFPENNY. Ship under full sail to right. Beneath the ship, 1793.

Edge. PAYABLE IN ANGLESEY, LONDON OR LIVERPOOL.

No. 3.—Obv. WASHINGTON PRESIDENT. Bust same as last. Under the bust, 1791.

Rev. LIVERPOOL HALFPENNY. A ship under full sail to right. Beneath, two laurel branches tied by the stems.

Edge. PAYABLE IN ANGLESEY, LONDON OR LIVERPOOL.



No. 4.—Obv. GEORGE WASHINGTON. Bust in military dress to left.

Rev. "LIBERTY AND SECURITY." An eagle, with upraised wings, seated upon a shield bearing the stars and stripes, holding in his right talon an olive branch, in his left, four arrows.

Edge. AN ASYLUM FOR THE OPPRESS'D OF ALL NATIONS.

No. 5.—Obv. Same as last.

Rev. Same design as last, but bears the date, 1795.

Edge. PAYABLE AT LONDON, LIVERPOOL OR BRISTOL.

No. 6.—Obv. Same as last.

Rev. Same as last.

Edge. BIRMINGHAM, REDRUTH AND SWANSEA.

No. 7.—Obv. G. WASHINGTON, THE FIRM FRIEND TO PEACE AND HUMANITY. Bust of Washington in military dress, to right.

Rev. PAYABLE BY CLARK & HARRIS, 13 WORMWOOD ST., BISHOPSGATE. A fire-place containing a grate. Beneath, London, 1795.

No. 8.—Obv. GEORGIUS WASHINGTON. A bust in military dress to left.

Rev. NORTH WALES. A crowned harp. At either side of the base of the harp, a rosette.

These comprise the types of the Washington English Tokens. There are many varieties of these both of edge, and of metal.

The collecting of Tokens was a fashionable amusement in England during the last years of the eighteenth and the first years of the nineteenth century, and it was for this reason that these pieces, at first issued to supply an actual want of small change, and with the best of intentions of redemption, multiplied in such numbers that the government was obliged to suppress them.

Unprincipled coin dealers, like Spence and others, multiplied the number of varieties by buying up the older dies and making *mules* of all kind, and in every conceivable variety, and when it is understood that the planchets for these tokens were always lettered on the edge before they were struck, the reason for the constantly new appearing varieties of edge is apparent.

For instance, a dealer who possessed certain dies, would send to Hancock or Lutwyche, of Birmingham, for planchets of English Tokens, these would come to him ready stamped, PAYABLE AT LIVERPOOL, LONDON OR BRISTOL, PAYABLE AT ANGLESEY, REDRUTH OR SWANSEA, or any of the innumerable forms of edge which occur in this series, he could have what he liked and by whom he liked, struck upon their face, and this was often done.

Conder says in his Preface: "A vast number of varieties having been created by several dealers conjointly, from dies fabricated on purpose to impose upon collectors, one of each of the original pieces, is retained."

Pye, in his "Provincial Copper Coins or Tokens." Birmingham, 1795, complains bitterly of the same thing, expressing himself as follows:

"Towards the latter end of the year 1794, and the beginning of 1795, it became quite a trade to manufacture them, [Tokens] and prodigious quantities were issued, some payable, and others not payable; and the greater part of those that were best executed were counterfeited, and the obverses and reverses so mixed that it was almost impossible to distinguish which were originals, and lately, dies have been executed for the sole purpose of furnishing

the collectors, the productions not intended for circulation, and being even unknown in the towns from which they claimed to have been issued ; indeed, many of them are so infamously base that, in my opinion, they are a disgrace to the age we live in, and such as I don't think proper to admit into my collection."

We thus see how well these so-called varieties, and some of the much-vaunted "uniques" of certain of our recent sales, were understood a hundred years ago, and in what small estimation they were held. The dies of the Washington cents were cut in Birmingham beyond a question, and their numerous varieties are, in the light of the foregoing remarks, easily understood.

Far be it from us to banish them from the cabinets of our collectors, however ; they are curiosities, and, at the present day, rare, whatever they may have been in Pye's and Conder's time ; but let us understand clearly what they really are, and how they were made, and then assign them to their proper position. *Amicus Plato, Amicus Socrates, sed magis, Amica veritas.* (Plato is my friend, Socrates is my friend, but the Truth is more my friend).

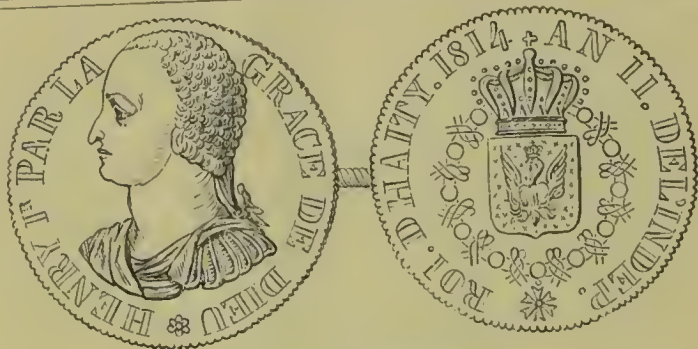
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### Recent Finds of Coins.

During the late excavations undertaken in the Roman Forum, there has been found a pot containing 800 old Anglo Saxon coins of the time of Pope Marinus II. (882-884). They are of English coinage and rare value, most of them showing heads of the English Kings of the period, and one having the head of an Archbishop of Canterbury. The probabilities are that the money belonged to the Saxon school then in Rome, the existence of which renders it probable that there were many Englishmen in Rome in those days.

Near Carystos, on the Island of Eubœa, an interesting discovery of ancient coins was recently made. Over 70 Athenian tetradrachmas of pre-Roman times, 3 Athenian drachmas, and 30 drachmas of Carystos were found. One of the tetradrachmas has in the inscription the name of the *demos*, and for this reason it is believed to be a unique specimen, since, as the matter is explained, between the death of Alexander and the Roman domination, the coining of money used to be intrusted at Athens to certain selected persons, who introduced their own names into the superscription ; but this case would indicate that, occasionally at least, the *demos* took the coining into their own hands, stamping the name on the coins.





### Special Notice.

It is with deep regret that we are called upon to correct a stupid blunder in our last issue. The cut upon page 9, which was intended to illustrate No. 3 of our Haytian series, was by some means changed to one of a Mexican coin of Ferdinand VII. The above illustration is the one that should occupy its place, and we want our readers to understand that we have a blunderbuss of the largest size loaded for somebody, should such a mistake occur again.

### Answers to Correspondents.

A correspondent writes as follows: "Please let us know if there was ever a regular issue of a *milled* edge Mexican eagle sunburst dollar, not the Balance dollar. Also if there was a crook-necked eagle dollar issued in 1825; also, if any copper coins of Iturbide are known to have been issued." As we cannot speak positively on either of these points, we should be pleased to hear from any of our readers who may be informed upon them.

If "S" will send us a rubbing of his coin, which he supposes to be for Newfoundland, we shall be pleased to locate it for him if it lies within our power.

Hiram, Elyville, Pa., asks for information regarding a coin which he owns. It is the ordinary 2 sous of Cayenne, French Guiana, but is counterstamped "T. B." It is a coin of the Island of Tobago, that is, it was counterstamped for circulation there. This island was settled by the Dutch in 1642, but was taken from them by the English in 1672, only to be retaken by the Dutch in 1674. In 1748 it was declared a neutral island; but in 1763 it was ceded to the English. In 1781 it was taken by the French under De Grasse, and held by them until April 14, 1793, when the English captured it, but restored it at the peace of Amiens, Oct. 6, 1802. But it did not long remain in the possession of France, however, for it was once more taken by the British under General Grinfield, July 1, 1803, and was confirmed to them by the peace of Paris in 1814.

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**Passages from the Diary of a Wandering Numismatist.***(Continued from page 24.)*

About this time, circumstances rendered it necessary that I should change my boarding place, and my friend George H—— resolved to accompany me. To obtain board in St. John was then by no means an easy task, as the best portion of the residences had been destroyed by the fire, and the little fringe of decent dwellings which extended along the shores of Courtney Bay, which had escaped the flames were already overcrowded; but by dint of persistent search, we at length obtained quarters in the house of two elderly maiden ladies, the Misses Quince, on Carmarthen street just below King street East.

Just as we got ready to move in, George was suddenly called away on business to the States, and the task of transferring our effects devolved on me alone. But I will resume the extracts from my diary.

WEDNESDAY, August 22.—I moved to-day to the house of the Misses Quince. It is fortunate that George is away for there is no room which we can occupy for a few days yet, and I have got to double up to-night with one of the boarders, a Jack McN——, a prospect which I must confess I did not relish when it was first proposed. However there was no help for it, and we can't pick and choose now in St. John, so when night came I found myself climbing up a flight of narrow stairs to the top of the house to seek the hospitalities of Mr. McN——'s apartments.

It was pitch dark in the passage, and stumbling along hardly knowing in which direction to go, I was suddenly brought up with a round turn by hearing just ahead of me the angry bark of a dog. At the same moment a door was opened quickly, and an abrupt, but not unpleasant voice cried:

"Whitey! you wretch! lie down there! come along! he won't bite."

Wondering whether he referred to myself or the dog, I pressed forward and entered the room, where stood a young man of about thirty dressed in light cassimere trousers and a blue shooting jacket, a pleasant smile of welcome on his face, one pipe—a short cutty—in his mouth and another, a fine meerschanm in his hand.

"Hallo! come in!" he exclaimed, and, thrusting the pipe toward me, "have a smoke?"

Although somewhat startled by this abrupt offer of hospitality, I felt that I had a reputation to sustain—never to refuse a smoke—and accepted, at the same time informing my host who I was.

"Oh it's all right," he answered, throwing himself into an easy chair. "I was expecting yon, and if I wasn't, it wouldn't make

any difference, my room is open to every good fellow, and I know you are one by your looks, if you *are* a Yankee" (people from the United States are all *Yankees* in St. John).

I laughed, and glanced around the room. The dog, a white bull terrier with one eye, had come in and sat blinking at me from a neighboring chair. The walls were literally covered with pictures, mostly engravings representing scenes of a sportsman's life, hunting and fishing, rowing and boxing, together with pictures of odd characters of all sorts—giants, dwarfs, fat women and living skeletons. Over the mantle piece, fencing foils and masks were suspended, upon a table were boxing gloves, dumb bells, etc., while books and sporting papers were scattered everywhere.

My host was freedom of manner itself, and began to discourse most volubly. It seemed to make no difference whether I replied or not.

"How do you like St. John? Pretty well did you say? Well, it *is* a tidy place,—just a trifle foggy,—but of course not quite as large as New York—you should think not? Just allow me to tell you that before the fire we were a town not to be sneezed at! but I ain't one of those who thinks the sun rises and sets here, not much! I've travelled, I have seen New York and London too, and let me tell you that your city can't hold a candle to that."

I did not interrupt him and he rattled on:

"Wonder if you know any of my friends in New York? There's Jack Corvelly, and Joe Fassett—he's in the Custom House you know, and Jim Brennan and Sam Whiting—what! don't you know Sam? No! well that's odd, but maybe you don't go round much; those are all I can think of now, except Ed. Hannington, and he's only a crazy coin collector like myself."

"What!" I exclaimed, "do you collect coins?"

"Do I! Well I should say so! "Why my dear boy I collect everything, coins, stamps, minerals, shells, birds-eggs and butterflies—everything, I tell you! see!" and jumping up he turned a key in what I had supposed to be the dead wall, and back flew the whole end of the room, pictures and all, disclosing behind it a cabinet with shelves above, covered with curiosities of every description.

I had found a friend.

"I'm a coin collector," I modestly remarked.

"Are you, now? why didn't you say so; what do you collect?"

"A little of everything."

"So do I, but I like the American series best. See here," and pulling out drawer after drawer he disclosed perfect treasures of United States coins: 1796 and '97 half dollars, 1793, '99 and 1804 cents, 1794 dollar and half cents in the forties—he had them all, and I was at home at once.



"I've done this town thoroughly you bet!" he exclaimed, and Halifax and Prince Edward's Island, too, there's no use of you looking for any coins here.

"But I've found a few."

"They are no good, if you have."

"What do you think of that?" I replied handing out one of my rare Prince Edward's Island halfpennies of 1840, described in the last number.

"Where did you get that?"

"Here in St. John."

"Well, I could have sworn there wasn't one in the town! why I've been looking for that piece for years!"

"I found two of them right here."

"I must have one! how'll you trade?" He pulled open further drawers, disclosing English and foreign silver coins in great numbers. "See my Charleses! see my Olivers!" he exclaimed, as I gazed at the shining contents, "See my shillings of Bloody Mary and groats of Queen Bess. I must have that piece at any price, so name your trade!"

As I had two, I was nothing loath, and finally selected a crown of Cosmo Medici, of the Florentine Republic of 1569, and a little silver piece of Johanna of Aragon as Queen of Sicily and Jerusalem, for which after some haggling he consented to make the exchange. They were both handsome pieces in their way, the first being especially peculiar.



Obv. COSMVS MED. II. REIP. P. FLOR. DVX. Bust of the prince in Armor to right.

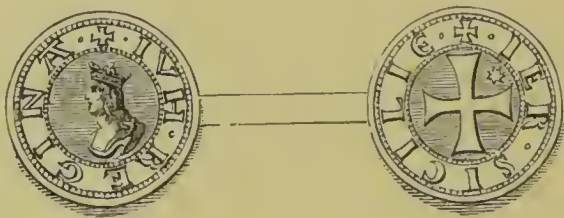
Rev. : ANIMI CONSCIENTIA : ET FIDV CIA : FATI : \* A goat with a fish's tail, representing the Zodiacal sign Capricornus, above which are the stars of the same constellation.

This is a beautiful and remarkable piece. The singular device upon the reverse is copied from a coin of one of the Roman emperors—Augustus—whose faith in Astrology had led him to issue



a medal bearing the figure of Capricornus, the constellation of which the star of his destiny formed a part. By thus reproducing the sign, Cosmo brought himself into comparison with Augustus, or perhaps his faith in astrology was equally strong, and his particular star of destiny the same, and the comparison thus drawn was not inappropriate, when the splendors and refinements of their respective administrations are considered.

The second piece was remarkable both for its rarity and condition, which latter could not be surpassed. It is described as follows :



Obv. IVH REGINA. Small bust of the queen, crowned, to left.

Rev, IER. SICILIE. In the field, a large cross, with a star in the upper right hand angle. This piece was struck about 1382.

I felt well pleased with my share of the bargain, for both these coins were previously unknown to me, and I think my new found friend was satisfied with his exchange also, as it filled a vacancy in his Canadian series.

We sat late that night discussing coins and coin collectors, and smoking innumerable pipes of strong tobacco, and when we retired, I lay awake a long time thinking how odd it was I should have stumbled over a spirit so congenial, when I had been searching the town in vain for just such a man for two months at least.

At length my thoughts began to wander, the fire in the grate seemed to glow brighter and shine with unwonted light upon a picture of Yankee Sullivan apparently in the very act of demolishing the once celebrated Tom Hyer, which hung just above it; the wind mourned without, the white bull-dog blinked at me with his solitary eye from the depths of the easy chair, and I—fell asleep!

OLIVER OGILTREE.

*(To be continued.)*

### Gold issued by Private Persons in the United States.

During the past fifty years there have been from time to time many gold pieces issued by private persons in the United States, of which several are of decided historical interest. We are not aware that any connected list of these pieces has ever been published, and although the collectors of gold are few in number, we cannot

but believe that a careful description of the same will prove of interest to the general reader, as well as of special value to such as may possess the coins in their cabinets.

We have therefore determined to prepare such a list, and shall arrange it by States, giving the lower denominations first place, commencing with the California quarter dollars, half dollars and dollars. Of these we offer a large variety, and although we are not bold enough to claim that it includes all that were ever issued, we think we can safely say that it is the most complete list yet published. If any of our readers find that they possess additional varieties, let them send us the coins themselves (they are too small for rubbings), and we will describe them in a supplementary list later on.

Many of these little coins are of great beauty, and with the enforcement of the recently enacted law against them, must soon become scarce. The quarter dollars, we describe as follows:

#### QUARTER DOLLARS.

No. 1.—Obv. Head of Liberty, ten stars. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOLLAR in wreath.

No. 2.—Obv. Head of Liberty, twelve stars. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOLLAR in wreath.

No. 3.—Obv. Indian Head, thirteen stars; 1852. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOLLAR in wreath. Octagonal.

No. 4.—Obv. Head of Liberty, thirteen stars. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOLLAR, 1853, in wreath.

No. 5.—Obv. Same as last. Rev. Same as last but date semi-circular.

No. 6.—Obv. Head of Liberty, four stars. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOLLAR, 1853, in wreath. Octagonal.

No. 7.—Same as last, five stars. Octagonal.

No. 8.—Obv. Head of Liberty, F D, eleven stars. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOLLAR, 1853, in wreath.

No. 9.—Obv. Head of Liberty, ten stars. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOLLAR, 1856, in wreath.

No. 10.—Obv. Head of Liberty, twelve stars. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOLLAR, 1856, in wreath. Octagonal.

No. 11.—Obv. Head of Liberty, eight stars. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOLLAR, 1859, in wreath. Octagonal.

No. 12.—Same design as last but very differently executed. Octagonal.

No. 13.—Obv. Head of Liberty, ten stars. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOLLAR, 1859, in wreath.

No. 14.—Obv. Head of Liberty, G, fifteen stars. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOLLAR, 1860, in wreath. Octagonal.

No. 15.—Obv. Head of Liberty, fourteen stars. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOLLAR, 1864, in wreath.

No. 16.—Obv. Head of Liberty, seven stars. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  dollar, 1866, in wreath.

No. 17.—Obv. Head of Liberty, nine stars. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOLLAR, 1866, in wreath. Octagonal.

No. 18.—Obv. Head of Liberty, seven stars. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOLLAR, 1868, in wreath.

No. 19.—Obv. Head of Liberty thirteen stars, G. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOLLAR, 1868, in wreath.

No. 20.—Obv. Head of Liberty, nine stars. Rev. Similar to No. 18. Octagonal.

No. 21.—Obv. Head of Liberty, thirteen stars, G, 1870. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOLLAR CAL., in wreath.

No. 22.—Obv. Head of Liberty, thirteen stars. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOLLAR, 1870, in wreath.

No. 23.—Similar to last, seven stars.

No. 24.—Obv. Head of Liberty, thirteen stars, G, 1870. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOLLAR CAL., in wreath. Octagonal.

No. 25.—Same as No. 22. Octagonal.

No. 26.—Obv. Head of Liberty, thirteen stars, G, 1871. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOLLAR CAL., in wreath.

No. 27.—Same as last. Octagonal.

No. 28.—Obv. Head of Liberty, thirteen stars, H, 1871. Rev. Similar to last.

No. 29.—Obv. Head of Liberty, seven stars. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOLLAR, 1871, in wreath.

No. 30.—Same as last, nine stars. Octagonal.

No. 31.—Obv. Head of Liberty, thirteen stars, 1872. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOLLAR CAL., in wreath. Octagonal.

No. 32.—Obv. Head of Washington, thirteen stars, 1872. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOLLAR CAL., in wreath. Octagonal.

No. 33.—Obv. Indian head, thirteen stars, 1872. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOLLAR CAL., in wreath. Octagonal.

No. 34.—Obv. Head of Liberty, thirteen stars, 1873. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOLLAR CAL., in wreath.

No. 35.—Same as last. Octagonal.

No. 36.—Same design and shape as last, but very differently executed.

No. 37.—Obv. Indian head, thirteen stars, 1873. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOLLAR CAL., in wreath.

No. 38.—Obv. Indian head, thirteen stars, 1874. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOLLAR CAL., in wreath.

No. 39.—Obv. Head of Liberty, thirteen stars, 1876. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOLLAR \*, in wreath.

No. 40.—Obv. Same as last. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  CAL GOLD \*, in wreath.



No. 41.—Obv. Indian head, thirteen stars, 1876. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOLLAR, in wreath.

No. 42.—Same as last. Octagonal.

No. 43.—Obv. Indian head, thirteen stars, 1880. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  CAL. GOLD, in wreath.

No. 44.—Obv. Indian head, of different and larger type, thirteen stars, 1880. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOLLAR CAL., in wreath. Octagonal.

No. 45.—Obv. Same as last. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOLLAR, in wreath. Octagonal.

No. 46.—Obv. Indian Head, thirteen stars, 1881. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  CAL. GOLD\*, in wreath. Octagonal.

### HALF DOLLARS.

No. 1.—Obv. Head of Liberty, thirteen stars. Rev. HALF DOL. CALIFORNIA GOLD, 1852.

No. 2.—A variety of last.

No. 3.—Obv. Head of Liberty, D N, thirteen stars. Rev. Same as No. 1.

No. 4.—Obv. Indian head, left, thirteen stars, 1852. Rev.  $\frac{1}{2}$  DOLLAR CAL., in wreath. Octagonal, and evidently the work of a much later period than the date would indicate.

No. 5.—Obv. Head of Liberty, thirteen stars. Rev. HALF DOL. CALIFORNIA GOLD, 1853.

No. 6.—A variety of last.

No. 7.—Obv. Head of Liberty, twelve stars. Rev. CALIFORNIA GOLD HALF D., 1853.

No. 8.—Obv. Head of Liberty, D N, thirteen stars. Rev. HALF DOL. CALIFORNIA GOLD, 1853.

No. 9.—A variety of last.



No. 10.—Obv. The Arms of California, thirteen stars, 1853. Rev. Eagle holding in its beak a scroll, in its talons a shield and a laurel branch, CALIFORNIA GOLD HALF DOLLAR.

No. 11.—Obv. Head of Liberty, F D, thirteen stars, 1853. Rev. Eagle holding arrow. CALIFORNIA GOLD 50 CENTS. Octagonal.

No. 12.—Obv. Head of Liberty, F D, ten stars, 1853. Rev. CALIFORNIA GOLD,  $\frac{1}{2}$  DOLLAR. Octagonal.

No. 13.—Obv. Head of Liberty thirteen stars. Rev. HALF DOL. CALIFORNIA GOLD N, 1854. Octagonal.

No. 14.—Obv. Head of Liberty; ten stars, 1854. Rev. CALIFORNIA GOLD F D \*  $\frac{1}{2}$  DOLLAR. Octagonal.

No. 15.—Obv. Head of Liberty, eleven stars. Rev.  $\frac{1}{2}$  DOLLAR, 1859 in wreath.

No. 16.—Obv. Head of Liberty, ten stars. Rev.  $\frac{1}{2}$  DOLLAR, 1866, in wreath.

No. 17.—Obv. Head of Liberty, eleven stars. Rev. Same as last. Octagonal.

No. 18.—Obv. Head of Liberty, G, thirteen stars. Rev. HALF DOLLAR 1867, in wreath.

No. 19.—Obv. Indian head, thirteen stars, 1868. Rev.  $\frac{1}{2}$  DOLLAR, in wreath.

No. 20.—Same as last. Octagonal.

No. 21.—Obv. Head of Liberty, G, thirteen stars, 1870. Rev. HALF DOLLAR CAL., in wreath.

No. 22.—A variety of last. Octagonal.

No. 23.—Obv. Head of Liberty, ten stars. Rev.  $\frac{1}{2}$  DOLLAR, 1871, in wreath.

No. 24.—Obv. Head of Liberty, G, thirteen stars, 1871. Rev. HALF DOLLAR CAL., in wreath divided by a star.

No. 25.—Same as last, but no star on reverse.

No. 26.—Obv. Head of Liberty, nine stars. Rev.  $\frac{1}{2}$  DOLLAR, 1871, in wreath. Octagonal.

No. 27.—A variety of No. 24. Octagonal.

No. 28.—Obv. Head of Washington, thirteen stars, 1872. Rev. CALIFORNIA  $\frac{1}{2}$  GOLD CHARM. Octagonal.

No. 29.—Obv. Head of Liberty, ten stars. Rev.  $\frac{1}{2}$  DOLLAR, 1873, in wreath.

No. 30.—Obv. Head of Liberty, thirteen stars, 1873. Rev. HALF DOLLAR CAL., in wreath. Octagonal.

No. 31.—Obv. Indian head, thirteen large stars, 1875. Rev.  $\frac{1}{2}$  DOLLAR CAL., in wreath.

No. 32.—Obv. Indian head, thirteen stars, 1876. Rev.  $\frac{1}{2}$  CAL. GOLD \*, in wreath.

No. 33.—Obv. Similar to last. Rev.  $\frac{1}{2}$  DOLLAR, in wreath.

No. 34.—Obv. Similar to last. Rev.  $\frac{1}{2}$  DOLLAR CAL., in wreath.

No. 35.—Obv. Indian head, thirteen large stars, 1880. Rev.  $\frac{1}{2}$  DOLLAR, in wreath.

No. 36.—Obv. Similar to last. Rev.  $\frac{1}{2}$  CAL. GOLD \*, in wreath. Octagonal.

#### DOLLARS.

No. 1.—Obv. Head of Liberty, thirteen stars. Rev. CALIFORNIA GOLD ONE DOL. An eagle holding in its beak a scroll, in its talons a shield and laurel branch. Octagonal.

No. 2.—Obv. Head of Liberty, G. G., thirteen stars. Rev. ONE DOLLAR CALIFORNIA GOLD, 1853. An eagle holding in its talons a laurel branch.

No. 3.—Obv. Head of Liberty, eight stars. Rev. CALIFORNIA GOLD. 1 DOLLAR, 1853, \* DERI \*. Octagonal.

No. 4.—Obv. Similar to last, ten stars. Rev. CALIFORNIA GOLD. 1 DOLLAR, 1853, F D. Octagonal.

No. 5.—Obv. Similar to last, twelve stars. Rev. CALIFORNIA GOLD, 1 DOLLAR, 1853, N. Octagonal.

No. 6.—Obv. Similar to last, thirteen stars. Rev. G. CALIFORNIA GOLD. L, 1 DOLLAR, 1854.

No. 7.—Obv. Head of Liberty, thirteen stars. Rev. CALIFORNIA GOLD, 1 DOLLAR 1853. In ex. \* N \*.

No. 8.—Obv. Similar to last. Rev. CALIFORNIA GOLD, 1 DOLLAR, 1854. Octagonal.



No. 9.—Obv. A larger head of Liberty, thirteen stars, Rev. \* CALIFORNIA GOLD, 1854 \* ONE DOL. An eagle holding in its beak a scroll, in its talons a shield and laurel branch. Octagonal.

No. 10.—Obv. Similar to last. Rev. Similar to last, but the eagle holds no scroll. Octagonal.

No. 11.—Obv. Head of Liberty, thirteen stars. Rev. CALIFORNIA GOLD N R, 1 DOLLAR 1855. Octagonal.

No. 12.—Obv. Head of Liberty, ten stars. Rev. CALIFORNIA\* GOLD, F D, 1 DOLLAR, 1855. Octagonal.

No. 13.—Obv. Similar to last. Rev. CALIFORNIA GOLD, 1 DOLLAR, 1856. Octagonal.

No. 14.—Obv. Head of Liberty, eight stars. Rev. CALIFORNIA GOLD, 1 DOLLAR, 1857, DERI. Octagonal.

No. 15.—Obv. Head of Liberty, eleven stars. Rev. CALIFORNIA GOLD, 1 DOLLAR, 1860. Octagonal.

No. 16.—Obv. Head of Liberty, G, thirteen stars. Rev. CALIFORNIA GOLD, 1 DOLLAR, 1870. Octagonal.

No. 17.—Obv. Head of Liberty, H, thirteen stars. Rev. Same as last. Octagonal.

No. 18.—Obv. Head of Liberty, G, thirteen stars, 1871. Rev. CALIFORNIA GOLD, 1 DOLLAR. Octagonal.

No. 19.—Obv. Indian head, thirteen large stars, 1872. Rev. Same as last.

No. 20.—Same as last. Octagonal.

No. 21.—Same as last, 1874. Octagonal.

No. 22.—Obv. Indian head, thirteen stars, 1875. Rev. CALIFORNIA GOLD, 1 DOLLAR \*. Octagonal.



### A Curious Old Catalogue.

At the last meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, held in this city, on Tuesday, Jan. 15th, one of its members exhibited a coin catalogue, for which was claimed, (and with some probability of truth), the honor of being the oldest specimen of its class extant.

We will endeavor to give a short description of some of its more interesting features.

Lipsius, in his "*Bibliotheca numaria*," describes it thus:

"*Veyrel* (Sam.) Index to his cabinet, with a description of some of the Antiquities of Saintes, and Observations upon divers Medals." Bordeaux, 1635, small 4to, vellum.

The most striking feature of this book is the pomposity with which it describes a poor little collection which, now-a-days, would not be considered worthy of even a newspaper paragraph. Its owner, however, was very proud of his work, and evidently considered himself a public benefactor, and determined that no pains should be spared on his part to carry his name down to posterity.

The book is prefaced by a handsome title page, bearing a curious old wood engraving representing two figures, one of Fame and the other a Roman Warrior standing before a tree loaded with fruit.

The title page reads thus:

"Index of the Cabinet of Samvel Veyrel, Apothecary at Xaintes, with a description of some of the antiquities of Xaintes, and observations upon divers medals. At Bordeaux, by Pierre de la Covrt, Printer and Merchant Bookseller, rue S. Iammes, M.DC.XXXV."

Following the title page are a few words to the reader, as follows:

"Having been solicited by some of my friends to publish the result of my researches, continued now these twenty years among the marbles and antique stones, which seem to have once occupied place in the temples, monuments and arches of triumph of our predecessors of pagan times, and which have been recently discovered among the ruins of the old walls of our city of Xaintes; as also the denomination of many medals and ancient coins which are in my possession, together with the description of divers rare and marvellous things of which nature has principally been the author, such as animals, both terrestrial and aquatic, stones, metals, minerals, strange fruits and other beautiful curiosities. This desire, so generally expressed, has caused me to arrange the above

curiosities in the form of a catalogue, so that all interested may have a gratuitous opportunity of beholding the beauties of my collection. Inasmuch however, as I cannot actually represent the marbles and stones themselves, the seeker of knowledge in these pages will be obliged to content himself with such representations of the figures and inscriptions as I am able to produce."

After these few remarks, our author still further relieves his mind as to the magnitude of his collection in a poem of seven stanzas, or rather he has evidently employed a friend to do it for him, for the effusion is signed P. T. B., the worthy apothecary being evidently more familiar with gallipots and soothing lotions than the best methods of wooing the muse.

Of the poem, the following is a free translation :

" My friend, if strange things you would see,  
Behold here a variety,  
And, trust me, you will learn much more,  
Than if Democritus of yore,  
Or learned Doctors by the score,  
With ponderous words they deem so clear  
Should try to charm your listening ear.

" For objects present to the eye  
Are firmly fixed in memory,  
And ever the inquiring mind,  
A truthful picture there can find.  
While in this boastful, crafty age,  
Pretentious book or learned Sage,  
Though wise and good they seem indeed,  
The trusting novice may mislead.

" Then come with me and take a peep  
At treasures gathered from the deep,  
Strange fishes and sea monsters rare,  
Will help to banish every care,  
The frightful Lamia behold  
A sight to make the blood run cold,  
But look ! to calm each rising fear  
This peaceful Halcyon is near.

" To other wonders let us go,  
Sea-horse, Sea-fox—the Tortoise slow,  
Sea-dragon, Scorpion, Lobster too ;  
Sea-hedgehog without prickles, view.

A fishes' tooth of wondrous size,  
That Starfish, just above it lies.  
This Sea-swallow, we cannot pass it by,  
And now, my pride, a real Whale's eye.

“ Ribs of an Elephant, mighty beast.  
Horn of Belzoni—foot long at least,  
The Whale called Piste, that swims the sea,  
With marvellous rapidity.  
Remora, Tiburon, Creae too ;  
Queer names, I know, but they are true.  
Sea-needle, that is easier said,  
A curious fish, alive or dead.

“ Oh! happy traveler! thank kind fate,  
That brought you thus to Veyrel's gate  
And found him home—that courteous man  
Who gladly teaches all he can,  
And spreads before the admiring gaze  
The labor of his earthly days,  
Treasures from earth and air and sea,  
No one can show so well as he.

“ This table bends beneath the weight  
Of beauteous shells—a precious freight  
Their colors rich of every shade,  
Exquisitely with pearl inlaid.  
Treasures of Medals rare are here,  
Inscriptions too, to Veyrel dear ;  
Copied from ruins still extant,  
Within this ancient town of Xaintes.

Thus Veyrel merits lasting fame,  
May endless glory crown his name.”

A description of the curiosities then follows, headed by the pretentious Latin title :

“ *Catalogos Rerum Memorabilium quæ in suo musæo servat Samuel Veyrelius Pharmacopola Xantonensis.*”

(Catalogue of the remarkable Collection in the Museum of Samuel Veyrel, Apothecary at Saintes).

First comes fishes and reptiles, then birds and quadrupeds, then shells, corals and stones, and finally exotic plants and fruits.

After this comes a description of the Roman ruins in the neighborhood of Saintes, with some curious attempts to illustrate the inscriptions thereon.

We give the first page as an example.



SACERDOS. ROMAE. ET AVGVSTO AD  
ARAM. GVAE. EST. AD. CONFLVEN-  
TEM PREFECTVS FABRVM. D.

DIVI. AVGVST. CAESARI NEP. DIVI  
IVLII PONTIFICI AVGVRI.

D M  
MEMORIAE PONP  
ONIAE CARANTILAE  
ANNO R. V. M. VIII.  
LIBERIS TRIBVS  
RELICTIS POM.  
DRVTE DO MARITVS  
P. ROMAE POSVIC. C. P. T.

TAVRICE L PRIMV  
LVS CON LVX

D M  
SOLEMNIS VI  
PODVALIS DEFVN  
CTIS  
ANNO XXX

D M  
VIVOS  
C. IVLIVS AEMVLILARG  
NVS SEPVLCRA CVM  
HORTO RAMAIOITA<sup>R</sup>  
VTIINTR CONSNE  
ITV MET TERMINAIV  
MT. STCV. MIOCISSACRIS  
ADITIBVS MONIN-  
MENTIS  
CONSCR CEDVNT  
OMNIA

ROMAE ET AVGV  
TO PROVINTIA  
GALIAE DE PVBLI  
CO

D M  
F OR FV  
LIINRE CAMPAU  
VS MARITVS  
P

As the author attempts no translation of these inscriptions, we likewise will forbear, leaving it for those more familiar with the subject, to do for themselves.

We now come to the coin catalogue. The collection consists entirely of Roman family and Imperial coins, with the exception of six Greek pieces, of which he feels particularly proud. They are of gold, silver and bronze, and number four hundred and six in all, and must have made a goodly showing in the eyes of the worthy apothecary and his friends.

A few observations upon the coins and sacrificial rites and ceremonies of the ancients, by Veyrel himself, complete the book, which numbers forty-three pages.

The text is in French, and the catalogue in Latin.

It is pleasing to observe from this catalogue that the collecting of coins was esteemed by private individuals of moderate means at so early a date; for we cannot consider the author a man of wealth, and the evident pride with which he displays his treasures, shows that he was animated by the same spirit as are the collectors of our day.

We can fancy the satisfaction with which the good man displayed his treasures to his little circle of admiring friends, the learned remarks in which he indulged, and the heated arguments in which he engaged, as he dispensed his draughts and his pills.

That he was the wonder and admiration of the youth of Saintes, there can be no question, his position being like that of Goldsmith's village school-master:

“ Yet he was kind, or if severe in aught  
The love he bore to learning was in fault;  
The village all declared how much he knew,  
’Twas certain he could write and eiper too,  
Lands he could measure, times and tides presage,  
And even the story ran that he could gauge.  
In arguing, too, the parson owned his skill  
For even though vanquished he could argue still;  
While words of learned length and thundering sound  
Amazed the gazing rustics ranged around;  
And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew,  
That one small head should carry all he knew.  
But past is all his fame! The very spot,  
Where many a time he triumphed is forgot.”

No doubt Veyrel's little shop was the favorite evening meeting place of the wiseacres of the town; the curé, the préfet and the notary, they all gathered here, and passed many a long evening, smoking endless pipes, and drinking the good wines of Bordeaux (doubtless at Samuel's expense), listening to his learned descriptions of the wonders of the olden time.

If there was a numismatic society in Saintes, Veyrel's shop was

certainly its headquarters, and we may readily believe that many a pair of eyes suffered from studying the obscure inscription on the coins, and many a learned paper was read upon the letters carved in the ancient stones.

Well, well! human nature is the same in whatever age or place! and we have no doubt that there were sighs heaved and regrets felt when the good apothecary shuffled out of this mortal coil and his little collection was scattered. Verily it is the same with us to-day.

### **Tokens of the Comptiers.**

These pieces have been greatly misunderstood by collectors in this country, and are, even at this late day, regarded as gambler's tokens by half of the American collectors who may chance to possess specimens. They are generally to be described as follows:

On the obverse is a man seated at a table apparently counting money, on the reverse are the letters of the alphabet. We do not wonder that collectors are in the dark regarding these pieces, as they are not only mysterious in themselves, but have been described under all sorts of heads by our intelligent cataloguers. They belong to the series of Abbey pieces or Jettons. These pieces, together with the touch pieces, and mint-masters tokens, were quite extensively made and circulated in Europe from the 14th to the 18th centuries. To give even a general description of them would occupy too much space here, although we intend to do so fully at an early date, in the pages of the Journal. The man seated at the table is what was known as a *Comptier*, or public counter. The common people were in those days unable to reckon even in the most simple business transactions, and in Paris and other cities there were men who lived by doing it for them. They sat at the street corners, with little tables before them and reckoned by the aid of counters, or metal tokens, of which this is one. These pieces were also largely used in the Abbeys where the revenues were complex—hence the name Abbey pieces. It is impossible to fix their dates accurately but they range from the 13th to the 15th century.

### **Auction Sales of 1883.**

We furnish below our annual review of the auction sales of coins in New York. As will be seen by comparison with our last year's table, the figures show an increase, both as to the number of sales and the amount realized. So far as Colonial coins are concerned, the Crosby collection stands first. For American cents the Frothingham collection, while for foreign copper coins, both as to variety and rarity, the Walter collection stands at the head of the list. Taken as a whole, the coin sales of 1883 have been very satisfactory.



Owner's Name and Residence.	Date of Sale.	No. of lots.	Am't realized.
Anonymous	January 18	762	\$1,385 48
G. T. McCombe, Lockport, N. Y.	January 19	581	708 99
Anonymous	January 27	591	942 07
Chas. P. Britton	January 29	473	3,208 03
Clement Ferguson, New York	January 30 & 31	956	3,677 71
Anonymous	February 8	511	1,118 86
Anonymous	February 20 & 21	1463	3,132 77
C. R. Palmer, Burlington, Vt.	February 24	567	663 16
Anonymous	March 1 & 2	1033	1,631 66
Anonymous	March 5 & 6	1070	1,760 39
Anonymous	March 16 & 17	1082	2,436 72
Anonymous	March 20	639	2,279 44
Harold P. Newlin, Phila.	April 10	1059	1,920 51
J. Wiley Aulick, Washington, D. C.	April 15 & 16	1059	2,907 33
Anonymous	April 20	735	1,279 39
Hebbeard	April 24 & 25	854	1,971 46
Anonymous	April 26 & 27	1026	1,042 99
A. Galpin, Appleton, Wis.	May 1	703	1,389 52
Dr. Winslow Lewis, Boston	May 2, 3 & 4	2094	3,516 22
Anonymous	May 16, 17, 18 & 19	2045	5,433 26
O. H. Berg, Baltimore	May 23 & 24	1069	2,175 94
Chas. Spaeth, La Porte, Ind.	May 28 & 29	1206	1,337 99
C. T. Frothingham, N. Y.	May 29	584	2,248 95
Anonymous	June 2	642	1,582 10
Anonymous	June 5	738	722 70
Wm. J. Jenks, Phila.	June 6	677	2,280 30
Anonymous	June 12 & 13	1114	1,575 63
Anonymous	June 18 & 19	1010	1,151 91
Wm. J. Jenks	June 25 & 26	1407	3,343 41
Sylvester S. Crosby	June 27, 28 & 29	1817	5,978 54
E. F. Kuithan, Burlington, Ia.	June 30	576	1,831 19
Walter R. Hubbard, Montreal	July 12 & 13	1020	1,395 57
Anonymous	July 25 & 26	956	910 06
Anonymous	August 22	743	564 02
Bernhard D. Schramm	September 19 & 20	1099	1,481 52
B. B. Courcin, McKeesport, Pa.	September 21	544	473 90
Anonymous	October 12	663	942 52
Clarence E. Johnson, N. Y.	October 25 & 26	1031	1,000 53
Anonymous	October 29 & 30	1432	1,672 94
E. G. Chandler, Phila, Pa.	November 15 & 16	1171	1,503 17
Anonymous	November 30	625	1,194 04
L. F. Lindsay, Chicago	December 1 & 2	1017	1,737 70
David L. Walter, N. Y.	December 10, 11, 12	1488	1,047 73
Wm. Poillon, N. Y.	Dec. 12, 13, 14 & 15	2562	3,082 53
Geo. W. Cox and others	December 19	666	498 59
Anonymous	December 20 & 21	1000	972 59
Anonymous	December 29	591	918 80
Total Collections Sold, 47.		Days Occupied, 80.	46751 86,030.83



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No. 101.



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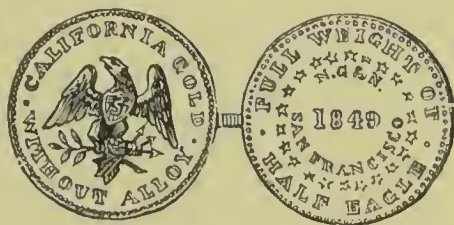
## Gold Issued by Private Persons in the United States.

*Continued from page 41.*

### TWO DOLLARS AND ONE-HALF.

No. 1.—Obv. Head of Liberty, left, thirteen stars, 1848; upon the coronet LIBERTY. Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Eagle bearing shield, and holding in its talons a laurel branch and three arrows,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  D. In ex., incused, CAL.

No. 2.—Obv. Head of Liberty, left, thirteen stars; upon the coronet LIBERTY. Rev. SAN FRANCISCO STATE OF CALIFORNIA. 1851.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  DOLLARS in wreath.



### FIVE DOLLARS.

No. 1.—Obv. CALIFORNIA GOLD WITHOUT ALLOY. An eagle, holding arrows and laurel branch; upon the breast the figure 5. Rev. FULL WEIGHT OF HALF EAGLE. N. G. & N. 1849 SAN FRANCISCO, twenty-two stars.

No. 2.—Obv. CINCINNATI MINING & TRADING COMPANY. Bust of an Indian, left. Rev. CALIFORNIA FIVE DOLLARS, 1849. A flying eagle left, holding a shield, arrows and sprigs of laurel.

No. 3.—Obv. A shield bearing a mounted Vaquero holding a lasso, supported by a bear and a deer; upon a scroll, the motto, ALTA; above, a hand holding an arrow. Thirteen stars. Rev. MASSACHUSETTS & CALIFORNIA CO. 1849. FIVE D. within wreath.

No. 4.—Obv. Head of Liberty, left, thirteen stars. 1849. Upon the coronet MOFFATT & CO. Rev. S. M. V. CALIFORNIA GOLD FIVE D. Eagle holding arrows and laurel branch.

No. 5.—Obv. and Rev. same as last. Date 1850.

No. 6.—Obv. PACIFIC COMPANY, CALIFORNIA. 1849. Eagle holding laurel branch. Rev. 5 DOLLARS beneath a radiated liberty cap; between each radiation, three stars.

No. 7.—Obv. Head of Liberty, left, thirteen stars, 1850. Upon the coronet, BALDWIN & CO. Rev. S. M. V. CALIFORNIA GOLD. FIVE DOL. Eagle holding arrows and laurel branch.

No. 8.—Obv. Same as last; upon the coronet DUBOSQ & CO. Rev. S. M. V. CALIFORNIA GOLD. FIVE D. Eagle holding arrows and laurel branch.



No. 9.—Obv. Head of Liberty, left, thirteen stars, 1851; upon the coronet DUNBAR & CO. Rev. Same as last.

No. 10.—Obv. Same as last; upon the coronet SHULTS & CO. Rev. PURE CALIFORNIA GOLD, FIVE D. Eagle, holding arrows and laurel branch.

No. 11.—Obv. Head of Liberty, left, thirteen stars.; upon the coronet LIBERTY. Rev. SAN FRANCISCO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA. 1851. 5 DOLLARS, in wreath.

#### NINE DOLLARS AND FORTY-THREE CENTS.

Obv. MOFFATT & CO.  $21\frac{7}{16}$  CARAT \$9.43. Rev. 10 DWT 6 GRS. An oblong ingot, semi-circular at one end.

#### TEN DOLLARS.

No. 1.—Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. CAL.; in the field, J. S. O. Rev. 10 DOLLS within a circle of thirty-one stars.

No. 2.—Obv. CALIFORNIA above an eagle, holding arrows and laurel branch; thirteen stars. Rev. MINERS BANK \*SAN FRANCISCO\* TEN D.

No. 3.—Obv. \*CALIFORNIA GOLD\* MORAN & CLARK WARRANTED 10 DOLLS MINT VALN. Rev. \*SAN FRANCISCO\* CALIFORNIA; within a wreath, 11 DWT 8 GR  $20\frac{1}{2}$  CARAT, in two lines, above and beneath, a star.

No. 4.—Obv. CINCINNATI MINING & TRADING COMPANY. Bust of an Indian, left. Rev. CALIFORNIA TEN DOLLARS 1849. A flying eagle, left, holding a shield, arrows, and sprigs of laurel.

No. 5.—Obv. PACIFIC COMPANY, CALIFORNIA, 1849. Eagle holding laurel branch. Rev. 10 DOLLARS, beneath a radiated liberty cap; between each radiation, three stars.

No. 6.—Obv. \*CALIFORNIA TEN DOLLAR GOLD.\* Rev. \*TEMPLETON REID ASSAYER, 1849.

No. 7.—Obv. Head of Liberty, left, thirteen stars, 1849; upon the coronet MOFFATT & CO. Rev. S. M. V. CALIFORNIA GOLD TEN D. Eagle holding arrows and laurel branch.

No. 8.—Obv. CALIFORNIA GOLD, 1850, TEN DOLLARS. Mounted Vaquero, holding lasso, right; upon the ground beneath the horse, A KUNER. Rev. BALDWIN & CO. SAN FRANCISCO. Eagle holding arrows and laurel branch, ten stars.

No. 9.—Obv. Head of Liberty left, thirteen stars, 1850; upon the coronet DUBOSQ & CO. Rev. S. M. V. CALIFORNIA GOLD TEN D. Eagle holding arrows and laurel branch.

No. 10.—Obv. Head of Liberty, left, thirteen stars, 1851; upon the coronet BALDWIN & CO. Rev. Same as last.

No. 11.—Obv. Head of Liberty, left, thirteen stars, 1851; upon the coronet LIBERTY. Rev. SAN FRANCISCO STATE OF CALIFOR-

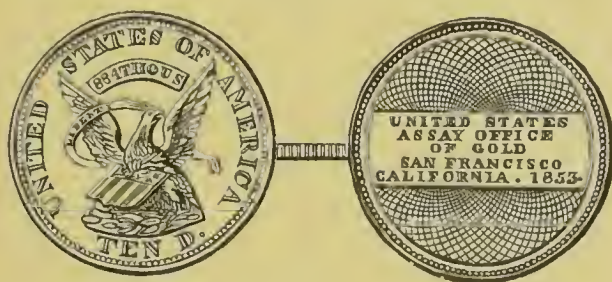
NIA. A female figure, representing California, seated, left; the head covered by a helmet, the right hand holding a spear, the left resting upon a shield bearing the Gorgon's head; from behind the shield, a grizzly bear is seen emerging, and in front is a wheat sheaf; in the back ground, the hills of the Golden Gate are seen in the distance. In ex. 10 d.

No. 12.—Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TEN DOLS. An eagle supporting a shield, in its beak, a scroll bearing the word LIBERTY; between the wings, upon a band, 884 THOUS. Rev. AUGUSTUS HUMBERT, UNITED STATES ASSAYER OF GOLD CALIFORNIA 1852. Legend in four lines, upon a broad band in centre of the field, the remainder of which is engine-turned.

No. 13.—Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TEN DOLS. Eagle supporting shield and holding laurel branch; in its beak, a scroll bearing the word LIBERTY; above its head, upon a band, 884 THOUS. Rev. UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE OF GOLD SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA 1852, in four lines, in centre of field, the remainder of which is engine-turned.

No. 14.—Obv. Head of Liberty, left, thirteen stars, 1852; upon the coronet MOFFATT & CO. Rev. 264 GRS. CALIFORNIA GOLD TEN D. Eagle holding scroll, upon which is inscribed 880 THOUS.

No. 15.—Obv. Head of Liberty, left, thirteen stars, 1852; upon the coronet W. M. & CO. Rev. S. M. V. CALIFORNIA GOLD TEN D. Eagle holding arrows and laurel branch.



No. 16.—Obv. Similar to No. 13. Beneath the Eagle, Ten D. Rev. UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE OF GOLD SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA 1853, in five lines.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS.

Obv. MOFFATT & CO. 20 $\frac{3}{4}$  CARAT \$16.00, in three lines upon an oblong ingot.

TWENTY DOLLARS.

No. 1.—Obv. Head of Liberty, left, fourteen stars, 1851; upon the coronet BALDWIN. Rev. S. M. V. CALIFORNIA GOLD, TWENTY D. Eagle holding arrows and laurel branch.



No. 2.—Obv. Head of Liberty, left, thirteen stars, 1851; upon the coronet LIBERTY. Rev. SAN FRANCISCO STATE OF CALIFORNIA 20 D. Arms of California, as in No. 11, of the ten dollar series.

No. 3.—Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TWENTY D. Eagle supporting shield and holding laurel branch; in its beak, a scroll, bearing the word LIBERTY; above its head, upon a band, 900 THOUS. Rev. UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE OF GOLD SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA, 1853, in four lines in centre of field, the remainder of which is engine-turned.

No. 4.—Obv. Head of Liberty, left, thirteen stars, 1854; upon the coronet KELLOGG & CO. Rev. SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA TWENTY D. Eagle with outstretched wings, bearing on the breast a shield; suspended from its beak are two heavy ornaments, surrounding the shield; in its talons, three arrows and a laurel branch; above the head, a circle of thirteen stars in radiation.

No. 5.—Obv. and Rev. same as last. Date 1855.

No. 6.—Obv. Head of Liberty, left, thirteen stars, 1853; upon the coronet MOFFAT & CO. Rev. same as last.

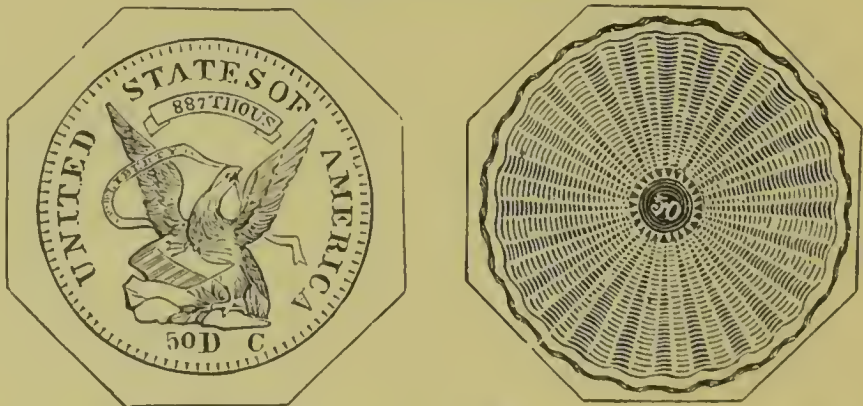
#### TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

Obv. \* CALIFORNIA TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS GOLD. Rev. \* TEMPLETON REID ASSAYER. \$XXV, 1849.

#### FORTY DOLLARS AND SEVEN CENTS.

Obv. F. D. KOHLER STATE ASSAYER DWT.  $44\frac{3}{4}$ , CARAT  $21\frac{1}{8}$ , CAL. 1850, \$40.07, cts. arranged in irregular lines upon an oblong ingot.

#### FIFTY DOLLARS.



No. 1.—Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 50 D c. Eagle bearing shield, etc., holding in its beak a scroll with the word LIBERTY upon it; above its head, upon a band, 887 THOUS, all within a bor-



der; without the border, plain. Rev. 50 in the centre of field, the remainder of which is engine-turned. Edge, AUGUSTUS HUMBERT UNITED STATES ASSAYER OF GOLD CALIFORNIA 1851. Octagonal.

No. 2.—Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FIFTY DOLLS. Eagle, etc., as in last, within a circle; upon the band, 887 THOUS; without the circle, AUGUSTUS HUMBERT UNITED STATES ASSAYER OF GOLD CALIFORNIA 1851. Rev. 50, in the centre of field, the remainder of which is engine-turned, a twisted band surrounding the whole. Octagonal.

No. 3.—Obv. Same as last. Rev. In the centre a series of circles, remainder of field engine-turned. Octagonal.

No. 4.—Obv. Same as No. 2, but the band above the eagle's head, bears the inscription 880 THOUS. Rev. Same as last. Octagonal.

No. 5.—Obv. Same as No. 2, except date, which is 1852. Rev. Same as last. Octagonal.

No. 6.—Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FIFTY DOLLS. Eagle, etc.; upon the band above the head, 887 THOUS, all within a beaded circle; without the circle, UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE OF GOLD SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA, 1852. Rev. Same as last. Octagonal.

No. 7.—Obv. Head of Liberty, left, thirteen stars, 1855. Rev. Between laurel branches, 50 DOLLARS, on band above, 900 THOUS. Legend SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA WASS MOLITOR & CO.

### Passages from the Diary of a Wandering Numismatist.

(Continued from page 36.)

I am now called upon to record the greatest numismatic disappointment of my life. I use the word *numismatic* with some reluctance, for I am not sure that it was not the greatest disappointment I ever experienced to see before me thousands of coins, and to have them actually within my grasp and yet to be unable—but I will not anticipate.

Tuesday, September 18th. I received a letter to-day from my firm, Graspall & Holdet, which caused me mingled pleasure and sorrow. Sorrow that I shall have to remain longer away from New York, and pleasure that I am to visit a remote corner of the world that I have long desired to see—St. John's, Newfoundland. They order me to repair to that port with all possible speed and see what opening there may be for their double-back action revolving tubs and wash-board combined, among the much-befogged cod-fishing natives of that island.

I have mentioned my proposed trip to Jack McN——, and he has delighted my soul by informing me that “it is an elegant place to get coins.” I start to-morrow.

Wednesday, September 19. Here I am in Halifax on my way to Newfoundland. I sail on the Allan Line steamer "Nova Scotian," to-morrow at noon. I have been on the hunt for coins all day, prowling around among the junk shops and small stores on the wharves, and have been very successful, having gathered over eight hundred coppers all told, among them some really scarce United States cents—a fine 1809, for example. But the find I prize most of all, is a lot I got out of an old stocking, in a little junk shop at the foot of Dunraven street. The owner of the shop, a crusty old Scotchman, assured me that he had no coins, but I persisted, and the result was that, after rumaging round among piles of rags, old rope and junk of all sorts, he turned up this stocking, out of which I drew three genuine prizes in the way of Canadian coins, one of which I have yet to see either described or duplicated.

The first was the well known rarity, "Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Success" halfpenny.

Obv. NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK SUCCESS. A ship under full sail to right.

Rev. HALFPENNY TOKEN. A female figure seated upon a bale of goods, holding in the right hand a pair of scales, the left supporting a cornucopia; in the distance a ship sailing.

The next was that rarity of rarities, the Halifax Ferry Token.

Obv. HALIFAX STEAMBOAT COMPANY. An old style steamboat under sail to left, a long column of smoke issuing from the funnel. In ex. an ornament.

Rev. FERRY TOKEN, in two curved lines.

This piece has only passed through one or two auction sales, in one instance bringing twenty dollars, so my joy in turning up this specimen, which I purchased for a cent, may be well imagined.

But the last one was the best of all, for it was wholly unknown to me, and I may add I have never met with another specimen since.

Obv. FERRY TOKEN in a circle upon a halfpenny planchet in brass, a round hole in the centre.

Rev. Plain.

The Halifax Ferry Token was struck for use on the ferry running from Halifax to Dartmouth, upon the opposite side of the bay, and, although I could not learn that this latter piece was certainly used upon the same ferry, it was nevertheless the opinion of every one I showed the coin to, that such was the case. Be this as it may, it still remains an undescribed Canadian Token, and that is quite enough to make it valuable in my eyes.

Saturday, September 22. We left Halifax on Thursday at noon, and have had a delightful sail. On board the Nova Scotian there was a goodly complement of passengers; among them were an



English lord, an army chaplain and his wife, and two Boston drummers, one of whom rejoices in the cognomen of Kerosene Brown—at least it was by this name he was introduced to me.

We had not been outside of Halifax harbor more than three hours before Mrs. Chaplain must needs pick a quarrel with one of the Boston drummers—not my oily friend, but his companion—Hewell by name, and, before I was aware of what was going on, the whole deck was in an uproar. It seemed that Mr. Hewell, who had taken a cocktail too many before leaving Halifax, was using rather strong language in the smoking saloon upon deck, and of course no part or the entire ship would do for the parson's lady to sit in, except that portion immediately alongside the smoking saloon door.

Mrs. Chaplain's delicate ears offended.

Mr. Chaplain steps into smoking saloon to remonstrate.

Boston drummer becomes sarcastic.

Chaplain becomes excited.

Mrs. Chaplain rushes to the rescue.

Boston drummer grows abusive. Captain appealed to. Kerosene Brown and myself act as mediators. Result: A grand row all around.

Things were lively enough for awhile, but at last the matter was settled by the Captain telling the Chaplain that if he and his good lady did not wish to be disturbed by the gentlemen in the smoking saloon they could sit upon some other portion of the deck; and, at the same time, informing the Boston drummer if he was not more choice in his language he would put him in irons. At this Kerosene Brown and myself remonstrated as American citizens, but upon being informed by the Captain that unless we attended promptly and entirely to our own affairs we would be ironed too, we at once subsided.

Went to bed satisfied that attending to other people's quarrels procured no coins. If I had minded my own business I might have spent the afternoon canvassing the passengers for all the coins they were worth, as it was I had not got any.

This morning on awakening, and looking out of the little port hole alongside my berth, I perceived that we were running close to a fearfully rugged coast. High, rocky cliffs were everywhere, with the waves dashing furiously against them.

I hastened to dress, and went on deck. We had reached Newfoundland.

About noon, we entered the harbor of St. John's, passing into a beautiful bay, through a narrow entrance between two beetling cliffs. At the further extremity of which, the town could be seen,



rising in terraces from the shore, crowned by a magnificent cathedral with two grey towers, located upon the highest point.

In a little while we were at the wharf, and bade good-by to our England-bound friends, the Parson and his wife included.

Monday, September 24. I am getting quite accustomed to this quaint old place, which is fully one hundred years behind the age, and reminds one of what we read of old English provincial towns. It is built almost entirely of stone, and the houses are small and queerly shaped. Hotels there are none, but taverns and barmaids abound. They sell meat by auction in the market place; there are no butcher's shops on the island; the vehicles look as though they had come out of the ark.

Notwithstanding all these peculiarities I am enjoying it here, for I am placing my washtubs everywhere and am finding more coins than I shall be able to carry away.

From a baker on Water street I got over six hundred to-day, full of gems, of every nation, while in a second-hand dealer's shop on Duckworth street I picked up two 1793 cents, a 1799, and also two 1856 nickels.

A few years ago anything in the shape of a bit of copper passed current in St. John's, but after 1870 they were all called in, and their present copper currency established, the result being that nearly every shopkeeper has quantities of the old currency stowed away.

I created quite an excitement to-day, going from one shop to another in my search, and got a crowd of boys following me, the rumor going forth that I would buy anything, and was hailed as I passed with:

"Mister buy this? Mister, do you want that?" and therefore deemed it wiser to suspend my search for the day.

Before doing so, however, I visited the shop formerly occupied by Rutherford Bros. who issued the well-known Newfoundland token bearing their name, and found that although the brothers had long since passed away, the old sign, which graces the reverse of the coin—a fleece suspended, swung in front of the door still. No one but a numismatist can understand the feeling of satisfaction with which I gazed upon it, and I confess to a sensation of genuine sorrow upon hearing that the hands which had placed it there were cold in death.

But I have hinted at a disappointment of a numismatic nature, and if I am to bring this rambling narrative to an end (and I have no doubt that my readers are devoutly wishing I would) I must hasten to relate it.

At the time of which I write—1877, and I believe the same state of things still exists—there was no steam communication between

St. John's and Halifax, save by the Allan Line, which touched at the Island once in two weeks. To be sure there was a little freight line, which ran to New York, touching at Halifax on the way; but their boats were small and slow, and having very poor passenger accommodations, no one ever thought of patronizing them.

The next Allan Line steamer was now due, for I had already passed a fortnight on the Island, and I began to feel that my numismatic labors among its inhabitants were rapidly drawing to a close.

Thursday, Oct. 4. Hunted for coins all the morning, as I expected to leave St. John's to-day. Was not very successful, having already *done* the town pretty thoroughly.

Afternoon. Started out again about two o'clock. The first party I called on was a Dr. O'Meara, a practising physician on Duckworth street. He has quite a little collection, among which are many fine English Tokens—my especial delight, but he would not sell any. "Why don't you get them where I did?" he inquired when I tried to buy.

"Where is that?" I asked.

"Why in the Custom House, to be sure."

"In the Custom House?"

"Yes, there are thousands upon thousands there, stored away in a lot of old trunks—all the coppers that were called in when the new bronze coins were put in circulation on the island."

Shades of Cræsus! thousands upon thousands of old coppers! my very hair stood on end.

"And will they let me pick from them?" I cried.

"Certainly, all you want," replied the Doctor, "at a cent apiece, that's what they stand in the government—go down there and help yourself."

Now my dear brethren in numismatics, do you think I waited for a second invitation? If you do, you little know my character. I knew where the Custom House was—an old tumble down building of grey stone, at the head of Ambrose Shays's wharf, and clapping my hat on the back of my head rushed from the house without even waiting to bid the worthy Doctor farewell.

Now I had good reason to be in a hurry, for the steamer "Caspian," on which I had got to sail or remain on the Island two weeks longer (at Graspall and Holdet's expense which would never do), was momentarily expected in the bay, and the instant she appeared my opportunity would have vanished forever.

I made for Water street—horror of horrors! what is this cry among the urchins as I pass?

Steamer in! steamer in!

My blood turned cold. It was even so, for at that moment I



heard a hoarse whistle down the bay—the Caspian had arrived!

I rushed down Water street like a madman, tumbling over children, dogs—whatever came in my path.

Breathless and exhausted I reached the Custom House door—the fates were against me—it was locked!

I pulled out my watch and saw that it was half-past three; the office had closed for the day. My situation was desperate, and I pounded frantically on the door.

Save the echo through the vacant passage there was no reply. Again and again I knocked, and was at last rewarded by hearing a window opened above me. A particularly red head was thrust out, a glance at the features attached to it showing that its owner was probably of Celtic descent.

“An’ phat do ye want?” cried a voice with a rich brogue, “is it to break down the house ye are trying?”

“I want to get in—to see the Collector.”

“Sure and its breaking the dure ye are—the Collector has gone to Harbor Grace and wont be back for a week—the office will be open the morrer at nine!”

I almost fainted!

“My good friend,” I said in most winning tones, I want to look at the old coins which I am told are in the cellar, I have got to sail in the steamer that is coming up the bay now; let me in, let me see those coins and it will be five dollars in your pocket the instant the door is opened.”

The man hesitated, but it was only for an instant. “I persave ye are a gintleman” he said, “and if there is anything Dennis McShane can do to sarve ye, give it a name.”

Dennis McShane did serve me, and five minutes later I stood in the cellar of the Custom House gazing with longing eyes upon seven small black trunks, with open lids, filled to the brim with old copper coins. It was a sight to be remembered for a life time!

But I could only look, and long for them, the find had come too late! the Caspian was even now whistling as she approached the wharf, and if I could have bargained for these precious trunks with the worthy McShane, which was not to be thought of, it would have been impossible to remove them in time.

I knelt down on the floor and ran my arms up to the elbows in their contents—there was everything, American cents, Canadian coins, English, French, German and Italian pieces—all so near and yet so far! The tortures of Tantalus were nothing to mine. Why could I not have learned of this sooner, while I was idling my time away? These trunks, if I could only land them in New York would be worth a small fortune to me. But it was too late



now. The Caspian was in the harbor, and my passage secured. Graspall and Holdet's interests must be considered before my own, and to Halifax I must go.

Reader, let us draw the veil of oblivion upon this sad picture. I was simply too late! My opportunity was gone! and as I stood upon the deck of the Caspian, as she steamed slowly away from the wharf in the twilight, waving my hat at Kerosene Brown, who had just promised me faithfully that he would try and secure the precious trunks and ship them to me, all I had to render it certain to my mind that it was not a dream, was one poor little handful of coppers which I had hastily gathered and persuaded the accommodating McShane to allow me to carry away ere he closed the lids of the seven trunks, to hide their contents forever from my view.

One of the pieces, however, has been from that day to this the gem of my Canadian series, and it is now described for the first time.



Obv. HEADQUARTERS SALOON; in the field, in monogram the letters in script, G A D J F.

Rev. GOOD FOR 6D WORTH AT THE BAR. Struck over that well known Canadian token bearing the plough, with the legend SPEED THE PLOUGH, on one side, and the dried cod fish, and SUCCESS TO THE FISHERIES on the other.

The workmanship is Canadian beyond all question, and this, taken together with the fact that it is struck over a well known Canadian piece and bears the sign 6D, renders its position certain, but where the saloon was located, I have never been able to learn, and should be greatly obliged to anyone who can furnish me with the information.

The Caspian steamed slowly away, and I retired in sadness to the cabin to solace my feelings with a pipe, and to speculate on the chances of Kerosene Brown's getting the trunks.

Oil is proverbially uncertain, however, and I may say right here that he never did any anything about it, and I never beheld the trunks again. We reached Halifax in due time, and shortly afterward I returned to New York, and became again, for awhile at least, a resident coin collector, and dropped the *role* of WANDERING NUMISMATIST.

OLIVER OGILTREE,

(THE END.)

### Names of European Cities and Towns Appearing upon Coins, with their Modern Signification.

Every collector of coins, especially of such as belong to the European series of the middle ages, has experienced the want of an accurate list of the names of cities and towns as they are found upon coins with their modern signification. In former times spelling was a rare accomplishment, and it was by no means one of the pre-requisites for a successful die-sinker; and the names, as they appear on coins are spelt in all sorts of ways, even when they refer to the same place. This, taken together with the fact that the old names of most European cities and towns were expressed in Latin, and totally different from their names to-day, renders the accurate location of an obscure coin often exceedingly difficult when there is nothing to guide the student save the cognomen of the city or town it bears.

To illustrate the irregularity of the spelling of certain names, we will take one—the province of Aquitaine, in France, which occurs on coins in eight different forms, *viz.*: Acitania, Ætania, Agitania, Aquitania, Aqitania, Aquitaia, Aguitonia, Agutania.

Of course, to the advanced student in numismatics, all this makes but little difference, as he soon learns to reason from analogy, and draw accurate conclusions from the general form of the names themselves, but to the beginner it is puzzling in the extreme.

We shall publish this list as rapidly as possible, arranging it in alphabetical order according to the old names of the cities and towns. In submitting it to our readers it is proper to say that its compilation is not original, but is a condensation from a similar list contained in Wilhelm Rentzman's "Alphabetisch—Chronologische Tabellen der Münzherren," as after the most careful thought upon this subject, we were unable to conceive any arrangement more simple, yet comprehensive, than the one to be found in that excellent work. We would also like to add, that the only names omitted from the list, as it stands in the book, are such as belong to towns unknown to us, and not to be found on coins which occur outside of the large collections in the museums of Europe.

The list is as follows :

Aachen .....	Aix-la-Chapelle	Acitania .....	Aquitaine
Abatisvilla .....	Abbeville	Aemilia .....	Reggio
Abbatis villa .....		Aenoltum .....	Anholt
Abinio .....	Avignon	Aeria .....	Aire
Abisvilla .....	Abbeville	Aethiopia .....	Ethiopia
Acitania .....	Aquitaine	Agannum .....	St. Maurice
Acumem .....	Ancona	Aginotum .....	Agiment

Agitania	Aquitaine	Annemburg	Annenburg
Aglia	England	Anserna de Set Laurencio	
Agripina	Cologne	St Laurent les-Chalons	
Aguis civitas	Aix-la-Chapelle	Ansloja	Christiana
Aguis nrbs		Antiochia	Antioch
Agnitania	Aquitaine	Antoniaceum	Andernach
Agutania		Antverpia	Antwerp
Aichstadium	Eichstaedt	Antwp	
Airasi civitas	Aire	Anvers	
Aiscindia	Essen	Appenzella	Appenzell
Alaburga	Aalborg	Apta Julia	Apt
Alaonna	Alona	Apulia	Apulien
Alba Juba	Weissenburg	Apurias	Ampurias
Alburgum	Aalborg	Aqitania	Aquitaine
Aldenarda	Oudenarde	Aquae	Acqui
Aldenburgum	Altenburg	Aquila	Aquila
Alestum	{ Alais	Aquilana civitas	
	{ Alest	Aquilegia	Aquileja
Alostum	Alost	Aquis	Aix-la-Chapelle
Alsatia	Alsace	Aquisgranum	
Altenburgum	Altenburg	Aquis urbs	
Alvernia	Auvergne	Aquis Vason	Encausse
Amalphis	Amalfi	Aquitaia	Aquitaine
Amasia	Ems	Aquitania	
Ambeanis	Amiens	Aqulegia	Aquileja
Ambianum		Arabia	Arabia
Amersfordia	Amersfort	Aragonia	Aragon
Amstelodamum	Amsterdam	A'ras civitas	Orange
Anberg	Amberg	Arasum	Arras
Anbianis civitas	Amiens	Aransic	Orange
Ancona	Ancona	Arbaega	Arboga
Anconis civitas	Ancensis	Arbega	Arboga
Andecavis civitas	Angers	Arburga	Aremberg
Andecavus		Arche	Arches
Andegavia	{ Anjou	Ardis	Arles
Andegavum	{ Angers	Arecanum	Arnhem
Andernacum	Andernach	Arela	Arles
Andernoings		Arela civis	
Andusa	Anduse	Arelate	
Anegavi	Angers	Arelate civitas	
Angaria	Engern	Arelia civitas	
Angermunum	Angermunde	Arelu civis	
Anglia	England	Aretium	Arezzo
Angria	Engern	Argentina	Strassburg
Anhaltinum	Anhalt	Argentina civitas	





Batha .....	Bath	Besoncio .....	Besançon
Bathenceaster .....		Betoregas civitas .....	Bourges
Battenborg .....	Batenburg	Betuna .....	Bethune
Baiern .....	Bavaria	Betunia .....	
Bearna .....	Bearn	Beturgae .....	Bourges
Beata Verona .....	Bonn	Bidgostia .....	Bromberg
Bedanford .....	Bedford	Biela .....	Biel
Bedfortia .....		Bilitium .....	Bilitz
Befortium .....	Befort	Bingium .....	Bingen
Beisis Castro .....	Blois	Bipentum .....	Zweibrücken
Belgia .....	Belgium	Birkenfelda .....	Birkenfeld
Bellizona .....	Bellenz	Bisentium .....	Besançon
Bellusmons .....	Beamont	Bisterris .....	Beziers
	Belmonte	Bisuntium .....	Besançon
Benebentum .....	Benevent	Biteris civitas .....	Beziers
Beneventum .....		Biterrae civitas .....	
Bentheiminum .....	Bentheim	Biterris .....	
Berevicus .....	Barwik	Bitirices .....	Brionde
Berga .....	Berg	Biturces civitas .....	Bourges
Bergae .....		Biturica .....	
Bergamm .....	Bergamo	Biturices civitas .....	
Berghemum .....	Bergheim	Biturigae .....	
Berginium .....	Berga	Bituriges civitas .....	
Beritum .....	Beirut	Blankenbruc .....	Blankenburg
Berlinum .....	Berlin	Blesae .....	Blois
Berna .....	Bern	Blesianum castrum .....	
Bernburgum .....	Bernburg	Blesis castro .....	
Berolstadium .....	Bernstadt	Blesum .....	
Besantio .....	Besançon	Blesum castellum .....	
Besencio .....		Blexis castrum .....	
Besentio .....		Blisium castrum .....	
Besianum castrum .....	Blois	Bocholtia .....	Bocholt
Besis castrum .....		Bodabricum .....	Boppart

### An Important English Sale of War Medals.

On Monday, the 22d October, 1883, Messrs. S. Chapman & Son sold, in their great Sale Rooms, Hanover street, Edinburgh, one of the finest and most extensive collections of War Medals ever offered for sale at auction in Scotland.

The collection, from the cabinet of a well known collector in Dublin, embraced many rare and valuable medals, notably—10-bar Peninsula, with bars for Egypt and Maida. Single-bar Chrystler's Farm, Fort Detroit (these, by the way, are called peninsular engagements, though they occurred in North America,

1813). Single-bar for Sahagon and Benevente ; Seringapatam in silver, bronze and tin. These medals were given by the East India Co., to all present at the capture of the fortress of Seringapatam on May 4th, 1799 : silver to captains and subalterns, bronze to non-commissioned officers, and tin to sepoy. They are now becoming extremely rare.

The collection was also very rich in Naval medals of one to three bars ; also recently issued uncirculated medals of last Afghanistan campaign, one to four bars, with the bronze star for the celebrated forced march of General Roberts through a hostile country—Cabul to Candahar ; medals for the last South African campaign—Zulu war, also last Egyptian war with the Khedive's bronze star—a decoration worn by British troops by permission of the government who were present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir.

The attendance at the sale was very large, and the bidding spirited. The choicest pieces of the collection were knocked down to the well known collectors and dealers, Mr. Alfred Carney, of Belfast, and Mr. McConnell, of the same place. Appended are a few of the prices realized. 10-bar Peninsula, with Egypt and Maida, £9 9s. ; another 10-bars, £7 to £8 ; single-bar Chrystler's Farm, £5 15s. ; Fort Detroit, £20 ; Sahagon and Benevente, £5 5s. ; Seringapatam, in silver, bronze and tin, the set, £11 5s. ; Waterloo brought 20s. to 30s. Recently issued medals brought very high prices, owing to their being in proof condition. At the end of the sale a few gold coins were sold. Guineas from Chas. II. to Geo. III. Cromwell crown from the cracked die, also half-crown and shilling, all in proof condition, by Simon, brought £11.

Some of our well known coin collectors, whose cabinets are getting well filled up, are devoting their attention to collecting war medals. The demand for them is therefore greatly increased, and prices, in consequence, have considerably advanced.

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#### Answers to Correspondents.

J. S. W. Haverstraw. The coins of which you send photographs of rubbings, we take pleasure in describing. We suppose the rubbings to have been reduced in size, and if such is the case, No. 1, is a halfpenny token of Kingston, Jamaica, issued by William Smith, whose name it bears. It was quite the custom in the British West Indies to strike these tokens during the earlier part of this century. Jamaica had several, (of which this is one), Trinidad, and other islands following suit. This same William Smith issued another token bearing on the obverse the arms of the island, and on the reverse, 1d, JAMAICA CURRENCY BY WILLIAM SMITH PAYABLE IN KINGSTON. No. 2 is a pattern of a half sovereign of George III.





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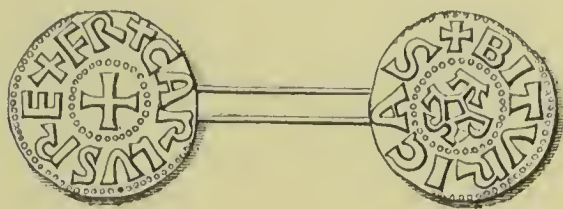
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### Charlemagne and Carolingian Coins.



Probably there never existed a man occupying so prominent a position in the pages of history as does Charlemagne, who stands so utterly alone.

Whoever has visited our Northern forests, must have observed, at different points here and there, gigantic pine trees, which, having escaped the woodman's axe, tower majestically above the surrounding growth, very monarchs of the forest. Thus stood Charlemagne at the opening of the ninth century: stood a man towering in majestic strength above every prominent figure, civil or ecclesiastic, of his age.

Well termed "dark ages" were the times in which he lived, for a state of affairs more utterly wanting in intellectual, moral or spiritual light, it is difficult to imagine. The vast and powerful Roman empire had crumbled to dust; the artistic elegance of the Greeks, the wisdom and power of the mighty nations of the East, were things of the past. The evil day had come at last when the hordes of Northern barbarians—long the terror of the nations of antiquity—had swept down in countless numbers and overwhelmed all that remained of civilization, of science and of art.

The writer well remembers, when, in boyish innocence, he read the history of these times, fancying that the "dark ages" were times of literal obscurity and gloom; that the sun did not shine, that the birds gave forth no song, that the blackness of night enshrouded the world. From an intellectual standpoint this fancy is not so far from the truth. Let us glance at the different European nations of to-day as they appeared in the time of Charlemagne.

England, the most enlightened, ruled by innumerable petty Saxon kings; great, coarse, sensual creatures, devoid of every quality which would to-day make life even tolerable, and advanced beyond the state of their savage progenitors only by such softening and enlightening influences as were afforded by their association with the remnant of Roman civilization left in Britain, and the power of Christianity.

Germany : in a state of barbarism—we had almost said pure and simple—a mass of untrained and unenlightened savages, just commencing to feel the civilizing effects incident to the conquest of the Roman empire by their ancestors, and entirely wanting in all intellectual acquirements save such as were possessed by the occasional abbey, bordering the banks of the Rhine, or by the dwellers in the few settlements which still retained a remnant of Roman civilization.

Italy : broken and distracted, the prey of every adventurer who chose to raise his hand against it, bearing but a very shadow of its former greatness.

Upon the throne of the East sat Leo IV. and Constantine VI., weak figures both, worthy of no mention—other than for their vices—than that they filled their places in a long list of sovereigns of no greater force than themselves.

Spain : prostrate at the feet of the Saracen ; Russia in a state of absolute barbarism, and Denmark, Norway and Sweden but slightly in advance.

France, the land of Charlemagne himself, was in some respects in the most favorable condition of all. The intellectual advancement which began with most of the nations of Northern and Central Europe after the fall of the Roman empire and the introduction of Christianity, had been already operative in France for several centuries. True it was only in certain fixed centres, such as Paris, Lyons, or Marseilles ; but the civilization spread in Gaul by the Romans was never wholly lost, nor was its influence ever entirely inoperative on the political movements of the age.

Charlemagne occupied the throne of France between the years 768 and 814. During this time he not only united all France—long divided under the slothful and corrupt Mérovingian kings—under his rule, but conquered and subjected to it nearly the whole of Germany and Northern Italy, only ceasing upon being declared Emperor of Rome itself. He conducted campaigns, says Guizot, against the Saxons, Frisons, Bavarians, Avars, Slavons, Danes, Lombards in Italy, Arabs in Spain, Corsica and Sardinia, Greeks, Aquitanians and Britons ; in all, fifty-three expeditions, amongst which, those he undertook against the Saxons, the Lombards and the Arabs, were long and difficult wars, and throughout the whole number he displayed not only the greatest courage—that was a common characteristic enough in a warrior of his time—but the greatest diplomacy also, together with good judgment and far-seeing intelligence. He saw at an early period, that the barbarous Saxons must not be beaten only, but must be conquered ; and in such conquest, ending in the submission of Wittikind in 785, he



displayed a moderation and sense of justice truly surprising when the time in which he lived is considered.

His conquests brought him to Rome, where he arrived on the 23d of November, 800, and spent some days in pious meditation. On the 25th of December he was crowned Emperor of the West by Pope Leo, who, it is said, unexpectedly to the monarch, placed the crown on his head as he was preparing to kneel in prayer before the altar of St. Peter's Cathedral.

Eginhard, in his *Life of Charlemagne*, adds, "the king at first testified great aversion for this dignity, for he declared that, notwithstanding the importance of the festival (Christmas), he would not have entered the church if he could have foreseen the intentions of the sovereign pontiff. However, this event excited the jealousy of the Roman Emperors of Constantinople, who showed great vexation at it; but Charles met their bad graces with nothing but patience, and thanks to this magnanimity, which raised him far above them, he managed, by sending them frequent embassies, and giving them in his letters the name of brother, to triumph over their conceit."

Charlemagne died at nine A. M., on Saturday, the 28th of January, 814. During all his long reign his influence was for nothing but good. He established schools and encouraged art. He caused an assembly to be convened at intervals with whom he could consult as to the best methods of government.

He was humane and unselfish, at a time when inhumanity and selfishness were almost the necessary qualifications of a king. He was just and moral, at a time when injustice and immorality pervaded every class of society. He was a wonderful monument of the influence that one good and wise man can exert in the world, will he but sacrifice self-interest and place the well-being of his fellow-men before his own.

His age produced no other of his kind; he was but a flash of light, gleaming in the darkness. He vanished, and the darkness settled down upon Europe deeper even than before.

Before closing this short review, and proceeding to the main object of our article—the coins of the Carlovingians, we would like to give a brief sketch of this remarkable man, taken *verbatim*, with the original quaint old spelling, from the second part of Sir Walter Raleigh's "History of the World":

"And it fell out the same yeare, that Charles dyed of a Feaver and a Pleurisie the 72 yeare of his age; having been King of France 47, of Italy 42, and Emperour 14 years. Hee was honourably buried at Aguisgranum, now called Aix, (where he dyed) in our Lady Church built by himselfe. Hee was a wise, valourous,

learned and fortunate Prince. Hee built divers religious houses, Churches and Colleges, hee instituted the 12 Peeres of France. Hee built a most sumptuous bridge over the Rhene neer Mintz. This bridge was counted half a mile in length, ten yeares were spent in building it: which a year before his death was burned downe, some say by causalty, others by Ricolphus the Arch bishop, because in the night time many robberies were committed there. Hee gave Teutonick names (that being his own tongue) to the windes and the moneths. Hee appointed proper Lessons for each Festivall day, to be read in Churches. Hee was canonized by Pope Alexander at the desire of Frederic the first Emperour; and a hymne appointed to be sung to him at Aix. Hee subdned the greatest part of France, of Spain, of Italy, besides Pannonia, Saxony, Historia, Dacia, Liburnia, Dalmatia, and many barbarous Nations. The Greeks with presents sought his friendship, so did Aaron the Prince of the Saracens, [Haroun-al-Raschid] who sent him an Elephant, a rich clock [cloak] and other Princely gifts. He bequeathed by his last will all his treasures on charitable and pious uses. He never miscarried but that time hee returned from his victory over the Moores in Spain, for as hee was coming downe the Pyrenæan Mountaines hee lost his Army, by the treachery of the Vascons, as we have shewed. 23 Metropolitan Churches inherited his treasures; to wit, Rome, Ravenna, Millan, Friuli, Gradus, Colen, Mintz, Saltsburg, Rowen, Trevers, Sens of old Senones, Visontium or Bisontium, Lions, Rhemes, Arles, Vienna, Tarentasia, Ebrodunum, or Yuerdon, Burdeaux, Turônes or Tuors, Bituriges."

The coins of Charlemagne are plainness itself, and would be wholly uninteresting did they not bear the names of so great a number of cities and towns upon their face, thus affording the collector a footing of solid ground in that quagmire of numismatics, the period which offers the nameless coins of the Vandals, Ostrogoths, Sueves, Francs, Lombards, Visigoths and Mérovingians. Viewed from this standpoint they occupy a most important position in numismatics, and one which we feel has never been properly appreciated by collectors. They offer the basis of many series of coins, especially German, which are continuous down to modern times, and the names which occur upon them have been in many instances slavishly followed by die sinkers century after century. In fact the coins of Charlemagne are to modern numismatics what the Latin language is to the languages of Europe—not at all as to values, but as to inscriptions—the beginning, the very foundation stone.

The illustration which heads this article, offers a fair sample of



this series, and is the only one which we shall give. The reader can easily decipher the name of the town, Bitvrgas, on the reverse. This, by reference to our list of the ancient names of towns, will be readily interpreted as Bourges, and in connection with the legend on the obverse, Carlos Re(x) Fr(ancorvm) enables the collector at once to assign this piece to its proper position.

It was characteristic of the man that his coins should speak thus plainly; and while they offer none of the beauty and elegance of the Roman and Greek series, they are still a vast improvement on the wretched productions of the nations which overthrew the government that issued the former.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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### Three English Tokens of the Seventeenth Century.

One of our London subscribers, who writes that he read our account, in the January number, of two rare English tokens of the seventeenth century, "with a great deal of interest," sends us three more with the request that we give in the pages of the JOURNAL such facts as we may have at our disposal relative to the coffee houses from which they were issued.

Having recourse once more to Jacob Henry Burn's work on the "London Coffee House Tokens," we find the following highly interesting notices of these old-time "hostelries."

Obv. THE MAN IN THE MOON—Man within crescent, in the field.

Rev. TAVERNE IN CHEAPSIDE—In the field, S. S. T.

"The generally entertained belief," says Burn, "of a man in the moon is one of the earliest, as it is also one of the most widely spread superstitions in the world. At all times he is described and represented leaning on a forked stake, bearing on his shoulders a bundle of thorns, or brushwood, and accompanied by a dog; the idea evidently based on the story of the man found gathering sticks on the Sabbath day, as narrated in the fifteenth chapter of *Numbers*. Chaucer, in his *Troilus*, alludes to the proverbial expression in his time, of having a care, 'lest the chorle may fall out of the moon.' There is also extant an early English ballad of five eight-line stanzas, in the *Harl. M.M.S.* 2253, commencing:

'Mon in the mone stondant streit,

On is bot-forke is burthen he bereth;

Hit is mucche wonder that he na down sligt,

For doute lest he valle, he shoddreth ant skereth,'

"Shakespeare, in consonance with this popularly received tradition, makes Peter Quince, in the *Mid-Summer Nights' Dream*



direct Moonshine to enact his parte with a bush of thorn and a lanthorn; this performer, having such accessories, subsequently declares

‘This lanthorn doth the horned moon present  
Myself the man i’ th’ moon do seem to be.’

“To this general acceptance, Demetrius altogether objects, requiring moonshine, thorn-bush, dog and all, should be shoved into the lanthorn, ‘for they be in the moon.’ To most readers will also, doubtless recur the incident of Stephano, in *The Tempest*, telling the surprised Caliban he had dropp’d out of the moon, and had been the man in the moon when time was; an assertion which the monster gives full credence, and affirms he had seen him there, with his dog and bush.”

This is the only mention we find of this piece and are unable to learn, greatly to our regret, anything definite as to the location of the “man in the moon tavern.”

It is fortunately quite different with the second piece which our correspondent sends us. Of this our author contains a pleasing notice:

Obv. THE CASTELL TAVERN.—A castle in the field.

Rev. IN PATERNOSTER ROW, I. D. B.

“Tarlton, Queen Elizabeth’s favorite stage clown, is said to have kept an ‘ordinary,’ ‘the sign of the Castle,’ on the spot where Dolly’s chop-house is now situated [1853].” Tarlton died in September, 1588.

“Richard Smith, in his Obituary, has this notice: ‘December 16th, 1648, died, Gough, Vintner, at the Castle in Paternoster Row.’ Possibly J. B. issued the token on his becoming Gough’s successor. In the great fire in September, 1666, the Castle Tavern, at the east end, on the north side of Paternoster Row, was wholly destroyed, but rebuilt of considerable magnitude; the large room in particular was distinguished for its extent and painted embellishments. Concerts of music were here frequently held about the middle of the last century, and the Castle Society of Music was long one of eminent distinction. In 1768 their performances were conducted at Haberdashers’ Hall, but their business meetings were held at the Half-Moon Tavern, in Cheapside. The Castle Tavern appears at this time to have fallen in desuetude, and in 1770 was the Oxford Bible Warehouse, where were deposited the productions of the Oxford University press, another portion being occupied by a furniture auctioneer named Upton. Soon after six in the morning of January 8th of that year, a fire occurred at Messrs. Johnson & Payne’s, booksellers, in Paternoster Row, that destroyed their house, the Oxford Bible Warehouse, involving a loss in

Bibles, etc., to the extent of more than £7,000, as also Cock's printing house. An advertisement in April, 1771, proffered on a building lease, the freehold ground 'fronting Paternoster Row, from east to west sixty-six feet; in depth, from south to north, ninety-six feet, being the ground where the Castle Tavern and three other houses lately stood, destroyed by fire.'

The third token is of the Rose Tavern, in Bridge Street; in some respects is the most interesting of all.

Obv. AT THE ROSE TAVERN—A rose in the field.

Rev. IN COVEN GARDEN—In the field, W. M. L.

"The Rose Tavern was in Bridge Street, now called Brydges Street, Covent Garden, and had apparently a right of way in Little Russell Street; it continued as a tavern, and was incorporated by Garrick in the new front to Drury Lane Theatre, erected by him in 1776, in Brydges Street, the sign of the rose forming a conspicuous part of the decoration.

"W. M. L. refer to William and Mary Long. The widow, Mary Long, subsequently issued another token, from Russell Street.

"Gay and other wits, in or about 1826, by clubbing verse, concocted the love ditty entitled 'Molly Mogg of the Rose,' in compliment to the barmaid or waitress. Whatever were the extent of her charms, to induce the adoration of such renowned wits, she appears to have retained her maiden name to the last. The record of her death, on Sunday, March 9th, 1766, at Oakingham, in Berkshire, describes her as Mrs. Mary Mogg, greatly advanced in years, but in her youth a celebrated beauty and toast, possessed of a good fortune, which she left among her relations.

"Hogarth's third print of the 'Rake's Progress,' published in 1735, exhibits the chief room at the Rose Tavern; Leathercoat, the fellow with a bright pewter dish and a candle, is a portrait; he had been for many years a porter attached to the house."

These tokens are of great interest, and there are many others of the series of which much more could be said. They afford the most entertaining reminiscences of the old London inns, most of which have long ago fallen a prey to the march of progress, and gives us glimpses of the sayings and doings of celebrated characters long since passed away, and we could wish that more were known of them in this country.

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## Cuzco and its Dollar.



In 1838 there were issued in the ancient city of Cuzco, in Peru, a dollar and a half dollar, alike save in the denomination, which, although by no means rare, are of singularly beautiful design, and are suggestive of several interesting facts concerning the afore-time capital of the Incas.

Obv. REPUB. SUD PERUANA. S R. CUZCO. 1838. The blazing sun with a human face, surmounted by five stars.

Rev. FIRME POR LA UNION (firm for the union). 10 D. 20 G. CONFEDERACION M. S. To the right a smoking volcano; to the left a castle; in the foreground a cornucopia; in the background a Spanish galleon sailing.

Cuzco was the seat of government of the empire of the Incas. It was a large and beautiful city and contained many elegant temples and palaces which excited the wonder and admiration of the Spanish *conquistadores* who, under Pizarro conquered the empire.

Among these buildings the most prominent was the great temple of the sun, the remains of which are to be seen even at the present day, built of vast stones so large that it seems incredible that they could have been raised to their positions without the aid of powerful machinery, and so skillfully joined without cement that the line of union between them is scarcely distinguishable.

The Incas were worshippers of the sun. They believed the sun to be the omnipotent being, the father of all, and invariably represented it with a human countenance. In this belief is to be found the origin of the device on the obverse of this coin; a device which appears, in fact, on many other coins of Peru.

Garcilasso de la Vega, a lineal descendant on his mother's side of the Incas, who wrote a history of the conquest of Peru in the early part of the 17th century, thus describes this great temple:



“To come now to the description of the great temple of the sun, which is to-day the church of San Domingo. It stood upon a beautiful plain; I will not attempt to describe its proportions, as I cannot be exact; but will pass to other particulars. Its great altar occupied the eastern end, and was constructed of massive wood. Its roof was of thatch, as the Incas were unacquainted with the use of tiles. The walls of the temple were lined with small plates of gold. Above the great altar was an immense plaque of solid gold, wrought into the representation of the sun. It was all one piece, and bore in its centre a round human face surrounded with rays or flames, after the manner in which painters are accustomed to represent the sun. It was so vast in size that it reached from one wall to the other. Neither in this temple, nor any other, did the Peruvians adore any other god than the sun, whom they believed to be the author of the human race.”

It is always interesting to learn the origin of symbols occurring upon coins, and this, referring as it does to the sun worship of one of the most ancient and most highly cultivated of the many mysterious races of pre-historic America, is particularly worthy of attention.

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### Two New Central American Dollars.

During 1882 Guatemala and Honduras each issued new dollars, both of which are of considerable artistic merit in design. That of Honduras is perhaps the handsomer of the two.

Obv. REPUBLICA DE HONDURAS. upon a band surrounding a pyramid, with a gateway flanked by two towers. In the foreground waves are represented; through the gateway the sun is seen rising over a volcano. This figure occupies the centre of the field, and from behind it projecting on all sides, are four banners and two cornucopias with flowers and fruit, united by a feathered crown tipped with a ribbon. On the right hand banner is the die sinker's name FRENER F. In ex. 0. 900 UN PESO 1882.

Rev. 15 DE SETIEMBRE DE 1821 (date of the declaration of freedom from Spanish rule). A female figure heavily draped, the head covered by a liberty cap standing before an altar upon which her left foot rests, holding in her right hand a banner bearing the word UNION and five stars, representing the five states of Central America. Her left hand supports an open book upon the pages of which is a plumb line in a triangle, and the inscription CONSTITUCION, PAZ, PROGRESO I LIBERTAD (constitution, peace, progress and liberty). To the right of the field is the letter A surmounted by a trident and encircled by a dolphin: to the left the letter P situated in the same manner. In ex. CENTRO-AMERICA.

This dollar was issued by the party in power during 1882, who struggled so hard to bring about the union of the five Central American States, dismembered during the presidency of Morazan, in 1840, since which time they have enjoyed separate governments. The effort to bring about this union on the part of Honduras was wholly unsuccessful, and resulted in the overthrow of the government and the exile of its president.

The dollar of Guatemala is thus described :

Obv. LIBERTAD. Bust of liberty, with unusual and somewhat classic features, laureated to left. In ex. UN PESO 0. 900 A. E.

Rev. REPUBLICA DE GUATEMALA. The quezal, or royal bird of Quiché, mounted upon a scroll which bears the inscription: LIBERTAD 15 DE SETIEMBRE DE 1821. Behind the scroll, two rifles crossed; below, two swords; the whole surrounded with a heavy wreath of laurel. In ex. 1882.

The quezal, a species of trogan, was considered by the ancient inhabitants of Guatemala the most beautiful of all birds, and the kings of Quiché adopted it as the royal standard. The kings of Quiché, who occupied the greater portion of northern Guatemala, were, up to the arrival of the Spaniards, among the most powerful of the native rulers. The ruins of their capital, Utatlan, situated on the great plain of Quiché, not far from the modern city of Quezaltenango, are still imposing in their appearance, the remains of its temples and palaces covering a large expanse of ground. This city was captured and destroyed by the Spaniards under Alvarado, the conquest being accompanied by the usual atrocities which marked the progress of the Spaniard in the New World.

The quezal is so proud of its tail that it builds its nest with two openings, so that it can pass in and out without turning. The plumes were only permitted to be used by the royal family.

### **Names of European Cities and Towns Appearing upon Coins, with their Modern Signification.**

(Continued from p. 63).

Bodeisio.....	Bodonville	Bononia.....	Bologna
Boemia.....	Bohemia	Boppardia.....	Boppart
Bojaria.....	Bavaria	Borbonia.....	Bourbon
Bolungue.....	Bonlogne	Borbonium.....	
Bolunum.....		Borgundia.....	Burgundy
Boluna.....		Borussia.....	Prussia
Bommelia.....	Bommeln	Bourbonium.....	Bourbon
Bona.....	{ Bonne	Bozulum.....	Bozzolo
	{ Bonn	Bozzulum.....	
Bonna.....		Brabantia.....	Brabant

Bra d'hur.....	Brandenburg	Bucial.....	
Brandbg.....		Buina.....	Bonn
Brandborg.....		Bullio.....	Bouillon
Brandbrg.....		Bullonum.....	
Braneburgum.....		Bulonum.....	
Brasilia.....	Brazil	Bunea.....	Bonn
Brassovia.....	Kronstadt	Bnochhorn... }	Buchhorn, now
Bregentium.....	Bregenz		Friedrichshafen
Brema.....	Bremen	Burcinona.....	Barcellona
Bretaigne.....	Brittany	Burdeca.....	Bordeaux
Bretonia.....		Burdecaia.....	
Briana.....		Burdecu.....	
Briatna.....		Burdegala.....	
Briegstov.....		Burdegaly.....	
Briegstow.....		Burdegghla.....	
Briesi.....		Burdegilla.....	
Brienna.....	Brienne	Burdegmu.....	
Britana.....	Brittany	Burdegula.....	
Britania.....		Burdeiai.....	
Britannia.....		Burdeial.....	
Brixia.....	{ Brescia	Burdela.....	
	{ Brixen	Burdelai.....	
Brixina.....	Brixen	Burdelu.....	
Brnandb'g.....	Brandenburg	Burdechla.....	
Broburgus.....	Bourbourg	Burdigala.....	
Bronchorstum.....	Bronkhorst	Burdigas.....	
Bronborg.....	Bourbourg	Burdorf.....	Burgdorf
Bruce.....	Bristol	Burgavia.....	Burgau
Bruga.....	Bruges	Burgodia.....	Burgundy
Brugae.....		Burgondia.....	
Bruggae.....		Burgovia.....	Burgau
Brunchorst.....	Brankhorst	Burgudia.....	Burgundy
Brunesvicum.....	Brunswick	Burgundia.....	
Brunewicum.....		Butovia.....	Butow
Brunovicum.....		Bydinga.....	Budingen
Brunsvicum.....		Caasona.....	Carcassonne
Brunsviga.....		Cabanisium.....	Chabanais
Brunswica.....		Cabellio.....	Cavaillon
Brunswics.....		Cabillo.....	Chalons sur Saône
Budelai.....	Bordeaux	Cabillonum.....	
Budelail.....		Cabilo Civitas.....	
Budinga.....	Budingen	Cabilonum.....	
Bugundia.....	Burgundy	Cablasium.....	Chablais
Buideral.....	Bordeaux	Cablonnum.....	Châlons sur Saône



Cabulo civitas.....	Cantwarabyrig .....
Cacenellenbogium	Cantwaria.....
Katzenellenbogen	Capriacum.....Chevry
Cadomus.....Caen	Caralis.....Cagliari
Cadorca.....Cahors	Cararia.....Carrara
Cadureum.....	Carasona.....Carcassonne
Cæsarea Augusta.....Saragossa	Carcasna.....
Caiaona.....Carcassonne	Carcaso.....
Cajeta.....Gaëta	Carcasoha.....
Caino.....Chinon	Carcassona.....
Cainonis Castrum.....	Cardureum.....Cahors
Calabrien.....Calabria	Carea.....Quiers
Calaris.....Cagliari	Carentonium.....Charenton
Calcaria.....Kalkar	Cargnanum.....Carignano
Calcer.....	Carisiacum.....Crecy
Cales.....Cayeux	Carium.....Quiers
Calesium.....Calais	Carleolum.....Carlisle
Caletum.....	Carnoas.....Chartres
Calisium.....	Carnotas civitas.....
Calmae.....Chamues	Carnotis civitas.....
Calmi.....	Carnovia.....Jaegerndorf
Camarcum.....Cambray	Carnutum.....Chartres
Camarinum.....Camerino	Carolina Alba.....Weissenburg
Camentia.....Camentz	Caroli villa.....Charlesville
Cameracum.....Cambray	Carlopolis.....
Camericum.....	Caronnus vicus.....Charon
Camerinum.....Camerino	Carraria.....Carrara
Camerta.....	Cartis civitas.....Chartres
Cammerinum.....	Casala.....Casale
Campania.....Champagne	Castedunum.....Autun
Campania ad Isalam...Campen	Castella.....Castile
Campi.....	Castellio.....Chatillon
Campianum.....Campiano	Castellodonnm.....Châteaudûn
Campidonum.....Kempton	Castellum Avalonis....Avalons
Campinacum.....Cognac	Castellum Barsi.....Bar
Campis castellum.....Estampes	Castellum Cameracense
Campodonum.....Kempton	Château Cambresis
Campus.....Campo	Castellum Doni.....Chateldon
Cannlodunum.....Colchester	Castellum-Landonis
Cannaco.....Chiny	Chatean Landon
Cantacium.....Cantazaro	Castellum Milednum...Melun
Cantia.....Kent	Castellum Mandonis
Cantovianum.....Ghent	Château Landon
Cantparabyrig.....Canterbury	Castellum Stampis....Estampes

Castilia . . . . .	Castile	Cattalonia . . . . .	Catalonia
Castis Handohis		Cattaræ . . . . .	Cattaro
Chateau Landon		Cattarum . . . . .	
Castoria . . . . .	Canterbury	Cattimelibocum	
Castra loci moneta . . . . .	Mous		Katzenellenbogen
Castra Montroli . . . . .	Montreuil	Catureum . . . . .	Cahors
Castra Moontroli . . . . .		Catzenellnbogen	
Castridunum . . . . .	Châteaudûn		Katzenellenbogen
Castrum Avalonis . . . . .	Avalons	Cavillo . . . . .	Châlons-sur-Saône
Castrum Blesum . . . . .	Blois	Cavilonis civitas . . . . .	
Castrum Dumi . . . . .	Châteaudûn	Cavillonum . . . . .	
Castrum Ferri . . . . .	Eisenburg	Cavions civitas . . . . .	
Castrum Gigahpi . . . . .	Guingamp	Cearagotajux . . . . .	Saragossa
Castrum Giganpi . . . . .		Cecelia . . . . .	Sicily
Castrum Landonis		Cella . . . . .	Celle
Château Landon		Cellæ . . . . .	Celles
Castrum Matisconis . . . . .	Maçon	Cencomais . . . . .	Mans
Castrum Militum		Cenomania . . . . .	
Château du Loire		Cenomanis civitas . . . . .	
Castrum Nandonis		Cenonanis civitas . . . . .	
Château Landon		Centueria . . . . .	Canterbury
Castrum Porcianum . . . . .	Porcien	Centumcellæ . . . . .	Civitavechia
Castrum Pruvinum . . . . .	Provence	Cesarogosta . . . . .	Saragossa
Castrum Radnfi . . . . .	Châtearoux	Cestria . . . . .	Chester
Castrum Radulfi . . . . .		Chaballo . . . . .	Cavaillon
Castrum Radurcum . . . . .		Chablasium . . . . .	Chablais
Castrum Radurfi . . . . .		Chaletum . . . . .	Charenton
Castrum Reginaldi		Charretum . . . . .	Carretto
Château Renaud		Chaspierre . . . . .	Chasse-pierre
Castrum Renau . . . . .		Chassepierre . . . . .	
Castrum Salmurium . . . . .	Saumur	Chastillo . . . . .	Chatillon
Castrum Sanctæ Mariæ		Chatullicum . . . . .	St. Denis
{ Sainte Marie		Cherium . . . . .	Quiers
{ Château Cambresis		Chierium . . . . .	
Castrum . . . . .	Châteaudûn	Chincium . . . . .	Chiny
Catalani civitas		Chiniacum . . . . .	
Châlons-sur-Marne		Chipre . . . . .	Cyprus
Catalanum . . . . .		Chium . . . . .	Scio
Catalaunia . . . . .	Catalonia	Choæ . . . . .	Cayeux
Catalaunis civitas		Choe . . . . .	
Châlons-sur-Marne		Cibinium . . . . .	Hermannstadt
Catarum . . . . .	Cattaro	Ciceaster . . . . .	Chichester
Catolacum . . . . .	St. Denis	Cicilia . . . . .	Sicily
Catrumdunum . . . . .	Châteaudûn	Ciegenhayn . . . . .	Ziegenhayn

Cihomahis civitas . . . . .	Mans	Clariacum . . . . .	Cheri
Cinomanis civitas . . . . .		Claromantum . . . . .	Clermont-Lodève
Ciprus . . . . .	Cyprus	Claromuntum . . . . .	
Circulus Franconicus		Claruccum castrum . . . . .	Cleri
Circle of Franconia		Clarus Mons	
Cirimond . . . . .	Chiremont	Clermont in Beauvais	
Ciritium . . . . .	Kyritz	Claudiopolis . . . . .	Klausenberg
Cisceastre . . . . .	Chichester	Cleggovia . . . . .	Klettgau
Ciseastre . . . . .		Clettenberga . . . . .	Klettenberg
Civitas Aquileja . . . . .	Aquilija	Cliva . . . . .	Cleves
Civitas Atriense . . . . .	Trieste	Clivia . . . . .	
Civitas Batenburg . . . . .	Batenburg	Cluniacum . . . . .	Cluny
Civitas Bragie . . . . .	Bergerac	Cluromantium . . . . .	Clermont
Civitas Brassow . . . . .	Cronstadt	Crurtis Civitas . . . . .	Chartres
Civitas Cajeta . . . . .	Cajeta	Cociacum . . . . .	Coucy
Civitas Cestriæ . . . . .	Chester	Coconatum . . . . .	Coconas
Civitas Colonia Agrippina		Cœnomanum . . . . .	Mans
Cologne		Coilma . . . . .	Chaumes
Civitas Corona . . . . .	Cronstadt	Coleceaster . . . . .	Colchester
Civitas Cumana . . . . .	Como	Colliacum . . . . .	Chailly
Civitas Dunalmi . . . . .	Durham	Colmaria . . . . .	Colmar
Civitas Eboraci . . . . .	York	Colnaceaster . . . . .	Colchester
Civitas Eslinga . . . . .	Esslingen	Colneceaster . . . . .	
Civitas Exoniæ . . . . .	Exeter	Colocium . . . . .	Colocz
Civitas Kaufbeir . . . . .	Kaufbeusen	Colocum . . . . .	
Civitas Lingonum . . . . .	Langres	Colona . . . . .	Cologne
Civitas Massilia . . . . .	Marseilles	Colonia . . . . .	
Civitas Pisana . . . . .	Pisa	Colosium . . . . .	Colocz
Civitas Salernum . . . . .	Salerno	Colos-Var . . . . .	Klausenburg
Civitas Silnetis . . . . .	Senlis	Colunia civitas . . . . .	Cologne
Civitas Sinlectis . . . . .		Combellum . . . . .	Combean
Civitas Sinletis . . . . .		Comes Rheni . . . . .	Rheingraf
Civitas Teatina . . . . .	Chieta	Comes Silvarum . . . . .	Wildgraf
Civitas Tergestinum . . . . .	Trieste	Comitia occitania . . . . .	Languedoc
Civitas Tergestum . . . . .		Compendium palatinum	
Civitas Tripoli		Compiègne	
Tripoli (Asia Minor)		Compienum . . . . .	
Civitas Vicentiæ . . . . .	Vicenza	Comum . . . . .	Como
Civitas Victoria . . . . .	Vittoria	Conacum . . . . .	Cognac
Civitas Wimpina . . . . .	Wimpffen	Condacum . . . . .	Condé
Civitas Wschowa . . . . .	Franstadt	Condate . . . . .	
Ciza . . . . .	Ziez	Condatum . . . . .	
Claramontinum . . . . .	Clermont	Confluentia . . . . .	Coblenz
Claravallis . . . . .	Clairvaux	Constancia . . . . .	Constanz



Constantia .....	Corbeke civitas.....
Contiannm.....Conti	Coreyra.....Corfu
Convenæ.....Comminges	Cordoba.....Cordova
Copnic.....Koepenick	Corduba.....
Coptuik.....	Corebeke civitas.....Korbach
Corbech.....Korbach	Corigia.....Correggia
Corbecia.....Corvey	Corinthus.....Corinth

### Obituary.

It is with genuine sorrow that we find ourselves called upon to chronicle the departure from this world of the veteran numismatist, Edward Cogan, who departed this life on the 7th of April, at the residence of his son, No. 31 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Cogan was born at Higham Hill, Walthamstowe, England, January 5th, 1803, and was, consequently, at the time of his death, a few months advanced in his eighty-second year.

Coming to America in middle life, he first became engaged in the coin business in Philadelphia, at 48 North Tenth Street, in 1855. He was successful in his enterprise from the commencement, but it was not long before he plainly saw, with that clearness of mental vision which always distinguished him, that New York was destined to be the centre of the trade in which he was engaged. He consequently removed thither, establishing himself at 101 William Street, where he remained for many years, until his final retirement from the business.

He was among the first to hold auction sales of coins in America, and it is stated on good authority that his catalogues, which unfortunately were unnumbered, are even yet greater in number than those of any other dealer.

His first sale on coming to New York was the F. S. Edwards collection, and the last, which occurred on his retirement from business, was the Theodore W. Riley collection, sold December 2d and 3d, 1878. His catalogues were noted for their accuracy of description, as was their compiler for integrity of dealing.

Mr. Cogan's last appearance before the numismatic fraternity was on the occasion of the Bushnell sale, when for a short time he occupied his once familiar position by the side of the auctioneer.

Mr. Cogan exerted a marked influence upon numismatics in America. To his efforts were due all its early impetus. His memory will long be cherished by those who follow the paths in which he was the pioneer.

A wife and seven children survive him.

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### Answers to Correspondents.

Collector of Tokens, Providence, R. I., has a token of Bluefields which he describes, and wants to know where the town whose name it bears is located. Obv. S. PARSONS BLUEFIELDS, 1878. Rev. TOKEN 2½ CENTS. Bluefields is the capital of the so-called Mosquito kingdom, a little strip of the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua, which was seized by the English in 1848, on which occasion a drunken half-breed was declared king of the Mosquito Indians under British protection. This was done in anticipation of a Nicaragua canal during the rush to California in the early days of the gold excitement, and was the occasion of a long diplomatic correspondence between England and the United States. During the past year this territory has been restored by England to Nicaragua. This is the only coin of the Mosquito coast we ever saw, and is no doubt rare.

Inquirer, South Pueblo, Col., is informed that Maestricht was subjected to several sieges. The city revolted from Spain in 1570, and was taken by the Prince of Parma in 1579 (the seige during which the copper coins were issued). In 1632 the Prince of Orange reduced it after a memorable siege, and it was confirmed to the Dutch in 1648. Louis XIV. took it in 1673. William, Prince of Orange, invested it in vain in 1676, but in 1678 it was restored to the Dutch. In 1748 it was besieged by the French, who were permitted to take possession of the city on condition of its being restored at the peace then negotiating. At the commencement of 1793 Maestricht was unsuccessfully attacked by the French, but they became masters of it toward the end of the following year. In 1814 it was delivered up to the allied forces.





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## Charlemagne and Carolingian Coins.

(Continued from page 69.)

The following are the Kings of the Carolingian dynasty who have issued coins:

Pepin I., the Short, 752-768. Charlemagne, 768-814. Louis I., Debonnaire, 814-840. Pepin I.; King of Aquitaine, 817-839. Lothaire, Emperor, 823-855. Louis the German; King of Germany, 840-876. Charles the Bald, Emperor, 875-877. Charles; King of Aquitaine, 855-867. Carloman; King of Bavaria, 876; of Italy, 877; died 880. Louis II., the Stammerer; King of France, 877-879. Louis III.; King of Neustria, 879-882. Carloman; King of Aquitaine, 879; of France, 882; died 884. Charles III., the Fat; King of Germany, 876; of Italy, 879; of France, 884; Emperor, 881; deposed, 887; died 888. Eudes, or Oddo; Count of Paris, Regent of France, 887; died, 898. Arnold, King of Germany, 887; Emperor, 896; died, 899. Louis III., the Blind; King of Provence, 887; Emperor, 901-928. Berenger I.; King of Italy, 888; Emperor, 916-922; died, 924. Charles the Simple; King of France, 898-923; died, 929. Louis IV.; King of Germany, 900; Emperor, 908; died, 911. Henry the Fowler; King of Germany, 919-936. Raoul; King of France, 923-936. Louis IV., of Outremer, 936-954. Conrad the Peaceful; King of Burgundy, 937-993. Lothaire; King of France, 954-986.

In addition to this long list are included among the coins of the Carolingians, those issued by the popes from Hadrian I., 772, to Benedict VII., 974, during which period the kings of this race continued to wield supremacy as emperors of the West.

"In comparison with the coins known as Mérovingian," says Lelewel [*Numismatique du Moyen-Age*], "the difference exhibited in the coins of the Carolingian series from the beginning, is very great. In fact, there remains no point of resemblance save the round form. \* \* \* \* The thick form of the Mérovingian pieces, which bore some semblance to that of ancient coins, disappeared also, and the Carolingian silver is formed in little thin plates. The royal head, universally employed upon the anonymous coins of the Mérovingians, shows itself but rarely upon the Carolingian pieces. The name of the monoyer, which is an indispensable feature of Mérovingian coins, disappears forever, and in its room the royal name appears. With the exception of the cross, all pious allusions are excluded from Carolingian coins, and even names of saints are, for a time at least, dispensed with. Coins had become political objects—objects of State."

"Eckhard [*Commentaires sur la France orientale et l'évêché de*

Würzburg, the standard authority on Carolingian coins] appreciates fully this wide divergence from the previous type, and endeavors to trace a gradual transition, when he explains the legend on a denier of Charlemagne by the monoyer's name, Oda-riens (Eckhard, vol. II., p. 92, No. 3). The most careful analysis of the legend, however, gives only *PARICVS CIV.*, which plainly means *parisrs civ.*, the name of Paris. \* \* \* This denier is not without interest, since Paris and its environs furnished a large number of Mérovingian coins, and the same Paris, with extreme parsimony, only appears upon the coins of the first Carolingians.

"The question naturally arises, did such a change occur suddenly, or was it a matter of gradual preparation, beginning with the Mérovingians during the last years of their troublous existence which was prolonged under the regency of the mayors of the palace?

"It is known, as we have already observed, that there are pieces in silver and billon which bear a Mérovingian type different from that generally appearing, and closely approaching the Carolingian. We have endeavored to discover some points of reconciliation in this respect, but we are obliged to admit the futility of our efforts, and up to the present time we have been unable to find any material with which to fill the gap. The fact is that these two series are totally dissimilar."

The Carolingian type is simplicity itself, and consists almost solely of inscriptions, the name of the king being usually given at full length, with his titles clearly expressed. Such is the type of Pepin the Short (752-768), and that of Charlemagne is the same. The name of the place also appears plainly upon these coins, as we have said, nevertheless there are some of the deniers of Pepin, upon which the king's name is simply expressed by the letters *R. P. Rex Pipinus*, and varieties also occur upon which the name of the place is likewise abridged, as *AMI* for *Ambiani civitas*—Amiens. These instances however form the exception, the reverse is the rule.

The letters are usually arranged plainly in two lines, thus :

ABRIN	}	Abrineas.
CAS		

Sometimes they are divided by the branches of a cross, thus :

A	VI
NI	O

This signifies, as is readily seen, Avinio. Sometimes the letters are placed irregularly and with no apparent order in the centre of the coin, their forms often disfigured and run one into the other.



This is particularly true of the coins of Mayence, MOGONT., of Duerstede, of MEDOL, MEDOLVS, and of Orleans, AVRLENS, on which they often become almost monogrammatic in form.

It seems probable that this simplicity of type, reduced entirely to inscriptions without other representation than that of the cross, owes its origin to the memorable discussion which at that time divided the Greek and Roman churches—in fact the east and the west, regarding the worship of images. The court of Rome had pronounced itself in favor of image worship, and it was in Rome and Italy that coins were struck bearing the heads of saints and princes.

Such are the Carolingian coins of the first period, but after the conquest of Italy in 774, and the crowning of Charlemagne at Rome in 800, they underwent some change. It appears to have been after this time that Charlemagne accepted for use upon his coins the legends, monogrames, the cross and the head. Nevertheless it was only in occasional instances that the monogrames and the head were employed. The law prescribed that the royal name alone, expressed in all its letters at full length, should give value to the money, and it was at this time that the cross became an indispensable object upon the coins.

The monogram which usually occupies the field on the reverses of Carolingian coins next demands our consideration. The illustration at the commencement of our article indicates the usual type.

“We have observed the existence of the monogram,” says Lelewel, “upon certain pieces of the Mérovingians, where it indicates the name of the place. Upon certain Carolingian coins, we have observed that the name of the place also appeared in the same form. This use of the monogram was likewise employed to indicate the royal names. The name of Pepin the Short is sometimes composed of letters imperfectly joined in monogram, as is also that of Carloman, brother of Charlemagne, where the letters appear united by a kind of ligature approaching the monogrammatic form; but the name of Charlemagne himself appears to be adjusted with more skill and to form in some instances a perfect monogram \* \* \* \* this monogram exists on the deniers of Charlemagne struck between 802 and 837.”

Our author then takes under consideration the cross, treating of it as follows:

“It is now necessary to observe the form and position of the cross. It has equal branches, the ends being slightly flattened; the branches are sometimes detached, and rarely touch the circle which surrounds the field and separates the legend. A cross of



this kind is only of accidental occurrence upon the Roman coins of the preceding centuries, and appears rarely upon the pieces of the Mérovingians; it now, however, becomes common, in fact indispensable, and seldom or never occurs in any other form. We have denominated it the 'Carlovingian cross' to distinguish it from other crosses occurring upon coins of the middle ages, and we so denominate it because it certainly had its origin (in its true form), upon Carlovingian coins. Its varieties however, became innumerable. At the time of its introduction, it is met with in no other form, with the single exception of a piece of Charlemagne, struck for Mayence, which bears upon it a cross standing upon three steps."

There are no pieces known of Charlemagne bearing his head, with the exception of one struck at Rome, and two others which belong to the Lombards, Charlemagne having taken the title of king of the French and the Lombards, expressed thus: DN. CARLVS. IMP. AVG. REX. F. ET. L. One of these was struck at Arles, and the other bears no indication of the place of its mintage. They present a profile to the right and bear on the reverse a gate or a temple.

Generally the deniers of Charlemagne bear only one title, either king or emperor. There are very few exceptions to this rule, one being the coin of the Lombards already noticed and another a piece struck at Strasburg, having in the field a cross around which is the legend: KAROLVS RIMP REX, and on the other ARGENTI HACIVIT in two lines.

Charlemagne permitted no one to place their own name upon coins, with the exception of the Duke of Benevent, who was obliged also to place upon his the name *Dominus Carolus*.

The deniers of Charlemagne are easily recognized, and collectors of ordinary skill and observation cannot fail to assign them to their proper position. The name of the place for which they were struck is, however, often somewhat obscure, and requires some study. As to the weight of these coins, Le Blanc, [*Dissertation historique sur quelques Monnoies de Charles Magne, de Louis le Debonnaire, de Lothaire, et de leurs successors frappées dans Rome*] says:

"Those of Charlemagne weighed 28 grains, and one of Charles the Bald went almost to 32. It is easy to follow the different changes which occurred during the period of occupation of this second race. Under the third I find that the deniers are of still finer silver but only weight 23 or 24 grains."

The mints of the Carlovingians are one hundred and thirty-three in number, and in addition to nearly every town of import-

ance in France, include numerous cities in Germany, Holland, the Rhine provinces, Italy, and one—Impurias—in Spain.

Should it be the good fortune of any of our readers ever to form a collection of Carlovingian coins, the list of the ancient names of cities and towns which we are now publishing will be found of inestimable value.

The coins of Charlemagne are not very expensive as a rule, and form a most interesting and instructive series.

Le Blanc and Eckhard, the two books mentioned above, are the principal authorities on this series; and Lelewel contains much valuable information regarding it, as it does concerning all other series of the coins of the middle ages.

So far as we are aware, there is no extensive collections of Carlovingian coins in this country although there are many very fine isolated specimens in the cabinets of several of our prominent collectors. These coins rarely appear in American auction sales, but can be easily procured abroad and at moderate prices.

### Gold Issued by Private Persons in the United States.

*(Continued from page 53.)*

#### COLORADO.

##### TWO DOLLARS AND ONE-HALF.

No. 1.—Obv. \* PIKE'S PEAK \* 2½ DOLL'S. Rev. \* J. J. CONWAY \* & CO BANKERS.

No. 2.—Obv. Head of Liberty, left, thirteen stars; on the coronet, CLARK & CO. In ex., 1860. Rev. PIKE'S PEAK GOLD DENVER. Eagle bearing upon its breast a shield and holding in its talons three arrows and a laurel branch. In ex., 2½ D.

No. 3.—Obv. Head of Liberty, left; thirteen stars; on the coronet, PIKE'S PEAK. In ex., 1861. Rev. CLARK GRUBER & CO DENVER. Eagle same as last. In ex., 2½ D.

No. 4.—Obv. Head of Liberty, left, thirteen stars; on the coronet, PIKE'S PEAK. In ex., 1861. Rev. CLARK GRUBER & CO DENVER. An eagle with outstretched wings bearing upon its breast a shield, in its talons arrows and laurel branches; In ex., 2½ D.

##### FIVE DOLLARS.

No. 5.—Obv. Head of Liberty, left; thirteen stars; on the coronet, CLARK & CO. In ex., 1860. Rev. PIKE'S PEAK GOLD DENVER. Eagle with upraised wings, bearing upon its breast a shield, in its talons, three arrows and a laurel branch. In ex., FIVE D.

No. 6.—Obv. Head of Liberty, left; thirteen stars; on the coronet, PIKE'S PEAK. In ex., 1861. Rev. CLARK GRUBER & CO DENVER. Eagle as before. In ex., FIVE D.

No. 7.—Obv. DENVER CITY ASSAY OFFICE. View of Pike's Peak. Rev. FIVE TOKEN. In the field a miner's sieve, a spade and a pick-axe crossed, beneath which is  $\frac{917}{1000}$ . On either side, three stars. In ex., 1860.

## TEN DOLLARS.

No. 8.—Obv. Head of Liberty, left; thirteen stars; on the coronet, PIKES PEAK. In ex., 1861. Rev. CLARK GRUBER & CO DENVER. Eagle as in No. 6. In ex., \*TEN D.\*

No. 9.—Obv. CLARK GRUBER & CO. Eagle with upraised wings, bearing upon its breast a shield, and holding in its talons three arrows and a laurel branch. In ex., 1860. Rev. PIKE'S PEAK GOLD. View of Pike's Peak, beneath which is DENVER. In ex., TEN D.

## TWENTY DOLLARS.

No. 10.—Obv. Same as No. 10. Rev. PIKES PEAK GOLD. In the field a different view of Pike's Peak from No. 10, beneath which is DENVER. In ex., TWENTY D.

No. 11.—Obv. Head of Liberty, left, thirteen stars; on the coronet, PIKES PEAK. In ex., 1861. Rev. CLARK GRUBER & CO DENVER. An eagle with outstretched wings bearing upon its breast a shield, in its talons arrows and laurel branches, from its beak is suspended an ornamented band which extends both to the right and the left, completely surrounding the body; above the eagle, beneath a radiation, a coronet of thirteen stars. In ex., TWENTY D.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

## ONE DOLLAR.

No. 1.—Obv. \* BECHTLER RUTHERF: In the field, 28 g: Rev. CAROLINA DOLLAR \* In the field, ONE.



No. 2.—Obv. A. BECHTLER.\* 1 DOL: Rev. CAROLINA GOLD. 27 g. 21 c.

No. 3.—Obv. C. BECHTLER. RUTHERF: In the field, 30. g.\* Rev. N: CAROLINA GOLD. DOLLAR. In the field, ONE.

No. 4.—Obv. C. BECHTLER. RUTHERF: \* In the field, 30. G. Rev. N: CAROLINA GOLD. DOLLAR. In the field, ONE.

No. 5.—Obv. C. BECHTLER RUTHERF: In the field, 28. G. Rev. Same as last.



## TWO DOLLARS AND ONE-HALF.



No. 6.—Obv. BECHTLER. RUTHERF: In the field, 2.50. Rev. GEORGIA GOLD. In the field, 64. G. 22: CARATS:

No. 7.—Obv. BECHTLER. RUTHERF: In the field, 2.50. Rev. CAROLINA GOLD. In the field, 67. G. 21. CARATS.

No. 8.—Obv. C. BECHTLER, ASSAYER. RUTHERFORD. Rev. NORTH CAROLINA GOLD. In the field, 2.50. 20. C. 75 G.

## FIVE DOLLARS.

No. 9.—Obv. \* C: BECHTLER. AT RUTHERFORD. In the field, 5 DOLLARS. Rev. CAROLINA GOLD. AUGUST 1. 1834. 140. G. 20. CARATS.



No. 10.—Obv. \* C: BECHTLER. AT RUTHERF: In the field, 5 DOLLARS. Rev. CAROLINA GOLD: 134. G. \* 21 CARATS.

No. 11.—Obv. \* C: BECHTLER. AT RUTHERF: In the field, 5 DOLLARS. Rev. GEORGIA GOLD: 128 G. \* 22 CARATS.

No. 12.—Obv. \* A BECHTLER. RUTHERFORD: In the field, 5 DOLLARS. Rev. CAROLINA GOLD. 134. G: 21. CARATS.

In addition to the above there exist some other varieties of die, but not of type. The coinage of these pieces was continued down to a late period, but without date. Dickerson, *American Numismatic Manual*, p. 221, gives the following regarding this mint at Rutherford:

"Its operations were commenced in 1831, the coins circulated freely in the South and West, but were rarely seen north of Washington. There were of these coins two series; the first, bearing no date, but issued earlier than 1834, of the three denominations of five, two and one-half, and one dollar, professedly 20 carats fine, and 150 grains to the piece of five dollars.

"The second series bears the date of 1834. In that year there was an important reduction of standards in the national gold coins, to

which Mr. Bechtler conformed, and by way of distinction, has used the uniform date of that year ever since. The denominations were the same, but there were three grades of fineness and weight; thus, at 20 carats, the five dollar piece was to weigh 140 grains; the same at 21 carats, to weigh 134 grains; and at 22 carats, to weigh 128 grains. The pieces of 20 carats were stamped 'North Carolina Gold,' those of 21 carats, 'Carolina Gold,' and those of 22 carats 'Georgia Gold.' It is probable that all the gold was the product of North Carolina, and that these stamps were only to assist in indicating the different qualities, as they were generally understood in that region; Georgia gold being usually the best, and North Carolina the poorest. \* \* \* \* The North Carolina Mint, formerly conducted by C. Bechtler, passed into the hands of A. Bechtler subsequent to 1842."

### OREGON.

FIVE DOLLARS.



No. 1.—Obv. K. M. T. A. W. R. G. S. A Beaver, right. In ex., T. O. 1849, between two sprigs of laurel. Rev. OREGON EXCHANGE COMPANY. 130 G. NATIVE GOLD. 5 D.

TEN DOLLARS.

No. 2.—Obv. K. M. T. P. C. S. A Beaver, right. In ex., O. T. 1849, between two sprigs of laurel. Rev. OREGON EXCHANGE COMPANY. 10 D. 30 G. NATIVE GOLD. TEN D.

### UTAH.

TWO AND ONE-HALF DOLLARS.

No. 1.—Obv. G. S. L. C. P. G. (Great Salt Lake City Pure Gold). TWO. AND. HALF. DO. In the field, clasped hands, beneath which is the date, 1849. Rev. HOLINESS. TO. THE. LORD. The all-seeing eye, with cloud of glory above.

FIVE DOLLARS.

No. 2.—Obv. G. S. L. C. P. G. FIVE DOLLARS. In the field, clasped hands, 1849. Rev. Same as last.

No. 3.—Obv. G. S. L. C. P. G. FIVE DOLLARS. In the field, clasped hands, 1850. Rev. HOLINESS TO THE LORD. In the field, the all-seeing eye, with cloud of glory above, encircled by nine stars.





No. 3.—Obv. T. DUBOSQ, 1849, in two lines in the field ; thirteen stars. Rev. S. M. V. CALIFORNIA GOLD. An eagle bearing arrows and laurel branch. In ex., FIVE DOL.

No. 4.—TWENTY DOLLARS.—Obv. Head of Liberty left, thirteen stars ; upon the coronet, BLAKE & CO. In ex., 1856. Rev. SACREMENTO, CALIFORNIA. Eagle bearing shield.

No. 5.—TWENTY DOLLARS.—Obv. CALIFORNIA GOLD MINES. An eagle standing upon a sheaf of wheat. Rev. CALIFORNIA GOLD MINES. Two grizzly bears grappling. In ex., A. D. 1850.

### The Bishops of Liege and their Coins.

Such as have advanced to any degree of real progress in a science or pursuit, usually entertain a certain tender regard for that which was to them the beginning or foundation of their course.

The writer can say with truth that the series of coins which first excited in his mind the emotions of a true numismatist was that of the Bishops of Liege. This series, always a mystery, was at length unravelled, and the very unwinding of the tangled skein opened up a world of history, of numismatic study and of earnest reflections ; previous to this work the writer had collected coins for the mere love of possession, after it they were collected with more direct reference to the lessons they taught.

The city and diocese of Liege has from time immemorial been the special sovereign property of its bishop, and continued to be so until the year 1814. It stands in modern Belgium, about fifty miles east of Brussels, and sixty-five from Cologne. On account of the number of its churches and convents, it was formerly called "the paradise of priests, the purgatory of men, and the hell of women." The Episcopal See of Liege was first established at Tongres, then removed to Maestricht, and finally to Liege, in 713, by St. Hubert, the successor of St. Lambert Martyr. Before this time, Liege was an insignificant village only, but afterward it rapidly increased, until in 1007 Bishop Notger caused it to be walled, and it grew into a large and beautiful city.

By the French it has always been known as "Liege;" the inhabitants themselves generally denominate it "Luick," while the Germans call it "Lüttich."

The great peculiarity of the coins of Liege (we speak more particularly of the copper coins), exists in the variety of their coats of arms and legends. As the Bishops changed so did the insignia on the coins. On those of one Episcopal ruler we find the lilies of France, on another the lions of Holland, the escutcheon of Bavaria, or the shield of Cologne, with legends relating to the coun-

tries to which they belong. And the coins of this city were, when the writer first came to understand their peculiarities, scattered in his cabinet through all these different series—France, Holland, Cologne and other German states, and it took a vast amount of study and research to properly locate them.

“If you find a mysterious copper coin, half French, half German,” said a brother numismatist to us one day, “put it down to *Liege*.” This is to a great extent true, yet the coins of this city are strongly marked, and, when their peculiarities are once understood, easily located.

The first bishop whose coins are at all known, was Reginard, 1025–28. Of his reign there exists a silver coin of great rarity.

Obv. ENIRRDVS EPS. A man standing to the right, bending a bow.

Rev. (V)INACL. A wild goat running to left.

It is of silver and about the size of a dime.

Through the succeeding centuries down to the beginning of the modern series, the coins of Liege present unusual and *bizarre* types, radically different from all others of the Rhine provinces. The modern series of copper which begins with Louis de Bourbon, 1456–1482, is, in some respects, the most interesting, and we will give an account of their legends and types sufficiently in detail to enable the collector of copper coins at once to locate such of these puzzling pieces as he may chance to possess.

*Louis de Bourbon*, 1456–82.—Obv. LVDOVICVS ELE(ectvs) EPVS (copvs) LEOD(iensis). In the field a shield bearing the three lilies of the Bourbons.

Rev. MONETA LVDO(vicvs) ELECTI(orvm) LEOD(iensis). A cross divided by four lilies.

Coins of this bishop also appear bearing the names of the towns of Currange and Hasselt. Their denomination is, as are all the copper coins of Liege, Liards and Demi-liards.

*John IX, de Horn*, 1482–1505.—Obv. IOH'ES ELE'(ctvs) C'FMAT LEODIENS'. Shield bearing three hunting horns, the arms of the family of Horn.

Rev. MISERES. NRI. Q. PASSVS EPS' NOB' Double cross in the field.

*Erard de la Marck*, 1505–38.—Obv. ERADVS DE MARKA EPS LEODN. Single shield, surmounted by a half lion, facing left upon a cross, the arms of which terminate in fleur-de-lis, and cut the legend.

Rev. IN HOC SIGNO VINCES ANNO 1526.

In the reign of the next bishop, Cornelius de Bergues, 1538–44, the copper coins of Liege take upon the obverse a peculiar pillar, surmounted by a cross, which they retain, either as the sole occu-



pant of the field or in the arms more minutely represented, through several succeeding reigns. Upon the coins of the next bishop, George of Austria, this pillar appears at full length.

The head of the prince-bishop then takes its place on the obverse, as in the reigns of Ernest, Ferdinand, and Maximilian-Henry of Bavaria, the reverse bearing the arms which remain those of the city until the time of the last bishop, *viz.*, a crowned shield, bearing in the upper right hand and lower left hand quarters a series of diamonds, and in the lower right and the upper left hand quarters a lion rampant, left. Wherever this shield occurs the coin invariably belongs to Liege.

At several times the Episcopal See has become temporarily vacant, at which times coins have been struck bearing a bishop's head mitred, facing left, and the legend: S.(anctus) LAMBERTVS PATRO(nvs) LEOD(iensis), and on the reverse five small coats of arms arranged in the form of a cross, with the legend DEC. ET CAP. LEOD. SEDE. VACANTE.

The ecclesiastical chapters which existed in the city also issued coins. One in the writer's cabinet is described as follows:—

Obv. VNNIVER SAR 1633. A grinning skull, beneath which are two crossed bones.

Rev. LEODI : ECCLESIE A small skull ; above, two large crossed bones.

Another bears simply the letters S P D within a wreath, and upon the reverse ANNO 1700. This coin is tremendously puzzling to the uninitiated, but it means simply *Sanctus Dionysius Patronus* and was issued by the Ecclesiastical Chapter of Saint Dionysius.

The following is a list of the succession of the bishops of Liege, which is continued down to the vacant see of 1724. After which there were but two who issued coins, George de Berghes, and Theodore Charles of Bavaria.

855. Francon.	1025. Reginard.
903. Stephen.	1038. Nithard.
920. Richer.	1042. Wazo.
945. Hugh I.	1048. Theodwin.
941. Farabert.	1075. Henry.
953. Rathier.	1091. Otbert.
956. Baudry I.	1119. Frederic.
959. Erachuis.	1123. Alberon I.
971. Notger, or Notker.	1129. Alexander.
1008. Baudry II.	1136. Alberon II. de Gelre.
1018. Wolboden.	1145. Henry II. of Limbourg.
1021. Durand.	1164. Alexander II.



- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1167. Raoul.                  | 1378. Arnold de Horn.          |
| 1191. Albert.                 | 1390. John VI. of Bavaria.     |
| 1194. Albert II.              | 1418. John VII. of Walerode.   |
| 1200. Hugh I.                 | 1419. John VIII. of Heinsberg. |
| 1229. John II. d'Eppes.       | 1456. Louis de Bourbon.        |
| 1238. William.                | 1484. John IX. de Horn.        |
| 1240. Robert.                 | 1510. Erard de la Marck.       |
| 1247. Henry III.              | 1538. Cornelius de Bergues.    |
| 1274. John III. d'Enghien.    | 1544. George of Austria.       |
| 1282. John IV.                | 1557. Robert II. de Berg.      |
| 1292. Guy.                    | 1564. Gerard de Grosbeck.      |
| 1296. Hugh III. de Chalon.    | 1581. Ernest of Bavaria.       |
| 1301. Adolf de Waldeck.       | 1613. Ferdinand of Bavaria.    |
| 1303. Thibaut de Barro.       | 1650. Maximillian-Henry of Ba- |
| 1313. Adolph II. de la Marek. | varia.                         |
| 1345. Engelberf de la Marek.  | 1688. John-Louis d'Eldern.     |
| 1364. John V. de Askel.       | 1694. John-Clement of Bavaria. |

In locating these coins collectors should bear in mind one thing, which is that on the coins of the Bishops of Liege almost invariably occurs in some form, the words "Episcopus Leodiensis," which is a certain indication that they belong to this city.

These pieces form an exceedingly instructive and satisfactory series in themselves, and, if silver is added, a really beautiful collection of the coins of this little bishopric alone, can be formed at but a small cost.

### Names of European Cities and Towns appearing upon Coins, with their Modern Signification.

(Continued from page 79.)

Cornovia .....	Jägerndorf	Crepiacum .....	Crespy
Cornuvia .....		Crespum .....	
Corregia .....	Correggio	Creus .....	Creuse
Corregium .....		(Department in France)	
Corrigia .....		Crietojalus portus.....	Creteil
Corrigium .....		Crisopolis urbs.....	Besançon
Corteriacum .....	Courtray	Crispetum .....	Crespy
Cortracum .....		Crispitum .....	
Costantia .....	Constanz	Critojalum .....	Creteil
Cosveld .....	Coesfeld	Critpeis civitas .....	Crespy
Cosveldt .....		Crottorfum .....	Crottdorf
Cosvelt .....		Crumlovium .....	Krumlau
Courtriacum .....	Courtray	Cruoninea.....	Gröningen
Cracovia .....	Cracow	Cucciacum .....	Choisy

Cudelburg.....	Quedlinburg	Daventeria.....	Deventer
Cuedeligcburg.....		Davontura.....	
Cuedelinborg.....		Davonturium.....	
Cuitdeliburg.....		Decempagi.....	Dieuze
Culenburgum.....	Calenburg	Deonantum.....	Dinant
Culunia civitas.....	Cologne	Deont. nit.....	
Cumanus.....	Como	Deorabyi.....	Canterbury
Cunnucum.....	Cognac	Deotnantum.....	Dinant
Curbeia civitas.....	Corvey	Derbatum.....	Dorpat
Curbia.....		Derlonum.....	Riom
Curbonnacum.....	Corbigny	Derpatum.....	Dorpat
Curbonnum.....		Dertona.....	Tortona
Curbonum.....		Dertosa.....	Tortosa
Curciacus vicus.....	Courey	Dieuza.....	Dieuze
Curia.....	Chur	Difelm.....	Dublin
Curia { Raetica.....		Dinandum.....	Dinant
Curia { Rethica.....		Dipholta.....	Diepholz
Curia { Retica.....		Ditmal.....	Detmold
Curia { Rettica.....		Diusburg.....	Duisburg
Curinghen.....	Currange	Diuspurg.....	
Curtenacum.....	Courtney	Divilinum.....	Dublin
Curti sasonis.....	Courtisson	Divinio castello.....	Dijon
Curti sasoniensis.....		Divinio castro.....	
Curtismilium.....	Cortemiglia	Divio.....	
Curtriacum.....	Courtray	Divodunum.....	
Curturiacum.....		Divionense castrum.....	
Custancia.....	Coutance	Dofer.....	Dover
Cyperia.....	Cyprus	Dofra.....	
Cezernichovia.....	Tschernigow	Dofre.....	
Cezernicovia.....		Doleo civitas.....	Châteauroux
Dac.....	Dassel	Dombæ.....	Dombes
Dacia.....	Denmark	Domus dei Curiensis.....	
Dagspurg.....	Dachburg	Gotteshamsbund.....	
Dampuillerium.....	Damvilliers	Donolum.....	Durham
Damvilerinn.....		Dorcaster.....	Dorchester
Dancz.....	Dantzic	Dorcastria.....	
Dania.....	Denmark	Derceaster.....	
Danmark.....		Dorcesceaster.....	
Dantiscum.....	Dantzic	Dordcum.....	Dortrecht
Danum.....		Dordicum.....	Donndan
Danvillerium.....	Damvilliers	Dordracum.....	Dortrecht
Darbatum.....	Dorpat	Dorestadum.....	Dürstede
Darpatum.....		Dorestatus.....	
Daukas civitas.....	Drenx	Dorestate.....	

Dorobernium.....	Canterbury	Dunum castellum..	Châteaudun
Dorovernia civitas.....		Dunum castrum.....	
Dorteneum.....	Dourdan	Dnosiemillis.....	Dienze
Dorwitceaster.....	Canterbury	Durantur.....	Urbana
Dosoricus.....	{ Douzy-les-Prez	Dure.....	Düren
	{ Duisburg	Durema.....	Durham
Dovacum.....	Douai	Durnacus.....	Tournay
Dovvay.....		Durocassæ.....	Drenx
Dreas castr.....	Dreux	Durstum.....	Dorsten
Dresda.....	Dresden	Durum.....	Düren
Dretmanna.....	Dortmund	Dusseldorp.....	Düsseldorf
Driomnus vicus.....	Triemou	Dwerle.....	Werle
Driomnum.....		Dyflinnum.....	Dublin
Drocæ.....	Drenx	Dyflinium.....	
Drocis.....		Dýni castrum.....	Châteaudun
Drocum.....		Eaxceaster.....	Exeter
Droeus.....		Eaxcester.....	
Drucas casta.....		Eaxceser.....	
Drucas castellum.....		Eberdunum.....	Iverdun
Duacum.....	Douai	Ebora.....	Eovora
Dublinia.....	Dublin	Eborace.....	York
Dublinum.....		Eboracum.....	
Ducinus.....	Ducino	Eborica.....	
Duflinum.....	Dublin	Eborus vicus.....	Evreux
Duirenum.....	Düren	Ebredunum.....	Embrun
Duirum.....		Ebrocas civitas.....	Evreux
Duisburgum.....	Duisburg	Ebrodunum.....	Embrun
Duitium.....	Deuz	Ebroica.....	Evreux
Dulken.....	Dülken	Ebroicum.....	
Duncsastl.....	Doncaster	Eburodunum.....	Embrun
Dunelmum.....	Durham	Ebusus.....	Iriga
Dunioſtiio.....	Châteaudun	Ecceſter.....	Exeter
Duni Oſtili.....		Ecclesia Beronensis	
Dunis.....			Beromünster
Duni ſaſtela.....		Eccleſiæ.....	Iglesias
Dunis aſtlli.....		Ecklenbergum.....	Eggenburg
Dunis caſteila.....		Eckhenbergum.....	
Dunis caſteili.....		Ecolisina.....	Angoulême
Dunis caſtellum.....		Edena.....	Cadenet
Dunis caſtlh.....		Edn'e.....	
Dunis eſiilk.....		Edua.....	Autun
Dunolmia.....	Durham	Eftida.....	Erfurt
Dunolmum.....		Egetania.....	Aquitaine
Dunolum.....		Egitania.....	



Eglesebyrig.....	Ailesbury	Ehrnfels.....	Ehrenfels
Egolissima.....	Angoulême	Ehstonia.....	Eastland
Egolosima.....		Eigmont.....	Aiguemont
Egra.....	Eger	Eimbeca.....	Eimbeck

### Answers to Correspondents.

Bowers, New Haven. The two rubbing you send are of English tokens, one of a halfpenny of the eighteenth century series, and the other a silver shilling token of the series generally known as the "1811-12." They speak very plainly for themselves. Their use was for money; their value is expressed on their faces; the copper one bears a legend which would seem to indicate that it desires Ireland to flourish, while the silver piece says with emphasis, that it is payable by a certain Mr. I. Dudley, at Portsmouth, and with a slight draught on your imagination you can supply—England. We commend these pieces to your careful study, for in them you can learn the first lessons in numismatics—to draw certain conclusions from coins themselves. The use of tokens issued by private persons, representing small values in money, is of very ancient origin. It began in Great Britain in Elizabeth's time, was renewed to an enormous extent under the Commonwealth, and again in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and finally during the years 1811, 1812 and 1813, when it practically ceased, although there have been at all times, isolated issues of such pieces. They form a beautiful and instructive series, the workmanship of many (especially those of the latter part of the eighteenth century), far surpassing anything in the shape of modern die-sinking. They formed for many years the principal small change of Great Britain, as the government issues of copper were few and very far between. We should be pleased to give you further information regarding them if you desire to have it.

Español, San Francisco, Cal. The history of Portugal as a nation did not begin until 1139, when Alphonsus I was proclaimed king. It was anciently known as Lusitania, and its present name is derived from Porto Callo, the original appellation of the city of Oporto. It submitted to the Romans in 250 B. C., and underwent the same changes as Spain on the fall of the Roman Empire. It was conquered by the Moors, in 713, and held in their possession until re-taken by Alphonsus VI. of Castile, who gave it to his daughter Theresa, upon the occasion of her marriage with Henry, of Lorraine, in 1093, from whom the race of kings descended. The first coins of Portugal were those of Alphonsus III., 1248—1279, and were of silver of the same size and general appearance as the French denier of the period.



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### Asiatic Copper Coins struck under British Influence.

The copper coins of British India and adjacent islands form a series at once interesting and instructive. It is one upon which little has been written, and is, consequently, but imperfectly understood by the average collector of foreign copper coins.

The field occupied by these coins is one of great magnitude; beginning, as it does, with the native rulers, whose coins extend back into the middle ages (we exclude of course the issues of *ancient* Indian states), it develops into gigantic proportions during the latter half of the 17th, the entire 18th, and earlier years of the 19th centuries. We speak of copper alone; in silver, the variety is perhaps equally as great, but is certainly not extended over so wide a field.

It is our purpose in this essay, to offer to the collector a full and carefully compiled list of the copper coins struck in the East Indies, in which category we include Hindustan and its numerous provinces; Ceylon, Sumatra, and adjacent islands, as well as Hong-Kong and the Singapore or Straits Settlements, confining ourselves strictly to such as were struck under direct British influence.

There have been many hundreds of varieties of copper coin issued by native mints, and by mints established by the English in India, which bear Hindustanee, Bengalee, Persian or other Oriental Inscriptions only. With these we have no concern, as they properly belong to the Oriental series of British India. We shall therefore confine ourselves to such as bear on their face *English inscriptions* of some sort, either associated with native or not.

We shall arrange our list as follows:

1st. Copper of Hindustan, arranged by provinces or cities.

2d. Ceylon.

3d. Sumatra.

4th. Straits Settlements.

5th. Java under British rule.

6th. Sundry Islands.

7th. Hong-Kong.

The coins described will be numbered consecutively in the order of their parts.

Before entering upon our tabulated arrangement of these coins, we shall endeavor to give a brief review of the *British* history of India, together with a short account of the general coinage established there under the direct influence of that nation.

The first commercial intercourse of the English with the East

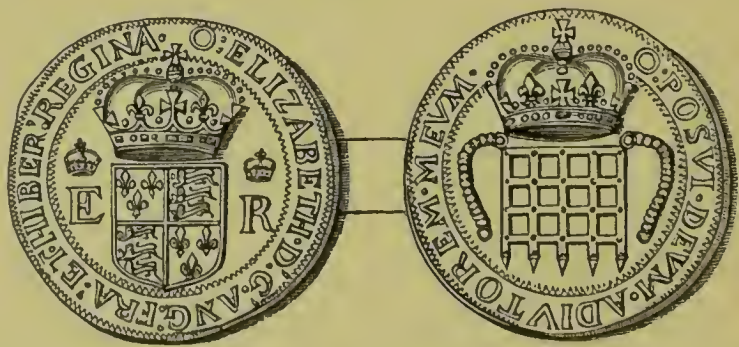


Indies, was a private adventure with three ships fitted out in 1591. Only one of these reached India ; and after a voyage of three years, the commander, Captain Lancaster, was brought home in another ship, the sailors having seized on his own. From the information brought to England by this man, great interest was excited in this wonderful land, and her vast resources, and a company was formed called the "East India Company," which were granted their first charter in December, 1600. The stock of the company then consisted of £72,000, and they fitted out four ships. Their success is well known, as is the vast power which they afterward acquired : nor did it take years to develop the enterprise—it yielded large returns from the very commencement. In 1683, one share of their stock sold for £500. A new company was formed in 1698, and both were united in 1702. On June 16th, 1773, a bill was passed placing the company's affairs under the direct control of the British government, and re-organizing the various departments in India.

The trade with India remained in the hands of the East India Company until August 28th, 1813, when an act was passed throwing open her trade, but continuing that of China in the hands of the company.

"In contemplating Hindustan," says Hugh Murray, *Encyclopedia of Geography*, "as it now exists, the power of Britain appears entirely predominant. This absolute sway of an island so small, over an empire of 100,000,000 inhabitants, situated nearly at its antipodes, and accessible only by so vast a circuit of ocean, presents one of the most remarkable phenomena in the history of the world."

The issue of coins by England for circulation in her Indian possessions began at a very early date, as did the coining of money under British influence in India itself.



The first English coin issued for circulation in India was during the reign of Elizabeth, and has passed into history under the name

of the "Porteuillis Crown." Of this series there were also coins of smaller denominations, all, however, of silver.

Ruding, *Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain and its Dependencies*, thus describes the circumstances attending the issue of this money :

"By virtue of a commission dated January 11, in the same year, [1601] money was made of a kind unknown to the British mint either before or since her [Elizabeth] time; for it was by law exportable, and intended for the use of the East India Company. It bore on one side the Queen's arms, and on the other a porteuillis; and was called either 'India money,' from the purpose for which it was struck, or 'porteuillis money,' from the device impressed upon it. The weight of it was regulated according to the respective weights of the Spanish piastre, or piece of eight reis, and the half, the quarter, and half-quarter of the same, though they are now usually called the crown, the half-crown, shilling and sixpence. Some coinage of this sort was necessary; for the queen, when she first incorporated the East India Company, would not permit them to transport the king of Spain's silver coins to the East Indies, though she was frequently solicited by merchants. \* \* \* \* \* Of this money they were not permitted to export what quantity they saw fit, but only so much as she and her privy council should approve of; for her majesty declared, that she held it as a special and chief prerogative of her crown and dignity to put the porteuillis upon all the silver the Company should send to the East Indies; and that she would have her merchants, as to the quantity exported, subject to her will, and not her will to be ruled at the merchants' pleasure."

Violet, in his *Appeal to Caesar*, describes and illustrates three square weights, marked respectively India VIII., India III., and India II., as being the standard "poises" of the aforesaid coin remaining in the Tower of London in the custody of Sir William Parkhurst, warden of the mint.

The East India Company appear to have first coined money on its own account at Bombay, the first mint being established there in 1671. A clause in the charter granted in 1677, by Charles II., empowers the Company to coin money at Bombay, to be current wherever the Company's privileges should extend, and to be called by the name of "rupees," pices," and "budgrooks."

Other mints soon followed, that at Madras being the next in order; after which came Bengal, which struck coins at Patna, Dacca, and Murshedabad at an early date, and later, in 1757, at Calcutta.

During the reigns of Charles II., James II., Anne, George I., II.



and III., coins of various kinds bearing English inscriptions were issued at the different Indian stations. These were mostly of silver, and do not come within our province. Some were copper, however, and a few were of tin, and will be found described in their proper place in the list.

In 1769, gold Mohurs were issued in Bengal, followed by the first copper coin of that province, the Pice, in 1782.

The gold Mohur of Bengal bore the same legend as the silver rupee, in Persian characters, viz. : Obv. "The defender of the Mohammedan faith: the reflection of divine excellence: the emperor Shah Alem has struck the coin to be current throughout the seven climes."

Rev. Struck at Murshedabad, in the nineteenth year of his reign.



For a time the coinage actually of Indian workmanship bore native legends only, but after a while this was changed and various devices began to appear. Prominent among these is the gold Mohur, issued under the Act of 1835, which directed its issue with the head of the reigning sovereign upon the obverse, with the legend EAST INDIA COMPANY upon the reverse, with a lion standing beside a palm tree, and the denomination in English and Native characters beneath.

"The standard of value at Madras," says Ruding, Vol. II., p. 421, "for a considerable term after the establishment of the Company's mint, was gold, and in imitation of the local currency, the principal coin being the star 'pagoda,' so called from its having a star on one side, the other face bearing a rude figure of Vishnu, a Hindu deity. Small gold coins named 'hoons' and 'fanams' of a great variety of standard, and the fanams being often of very base metal and of exceeding minuteness, circulated through the peninsula, and caused great inconvenience, and the proportion of gold to silver was much lower than at the other Presidencies, being as 1 to 13.87.





“No decided measures were for a long time adopted to remedy these defects. In 1807, a reform was made in the gold coin; and the British standard was chosen for a new *pagoda*, but its intrinsic value and consequently its relation to silver, remained the same. The illustration of the silver quarter pagoda above is identical with this coin, save as to size and denomination. In 1818, silver was declared the standard of value, and in place of the pagoda a gold rupee was coined, bearing Persian characters on either face.

\* \* \* \* In 1808, another modification of the silver coinage of Madras was attempted, and half and quarter pagodas in that metal were issued.”



The copper series of British India, so far as pieces bearing upon their face legends in the English language are concerned may be said to have fairly begun with the issues in that metal bearing on the obverse the Company's "bale mark" and dates ranging from 1787 to 1794, with various reverses, although preceded by several important pieces. The earliest of these were of Bombay, containing on the reverse a pair of scales, the word *Adil* (just weight), the denomination of the coin "one pie," and the Mohammedan date below.



In 1807, the copper coins of the Madras Presidency were also remodelled, and pieces termed "dubs" and "cash-pieces" were issued, bearing upon them their value in Persian and English on one side, and on the other in Tamul and Telugu. In the following year XX, X, V and I cash pieces were struck in England by Boulton & Watt for the use of this Presidency.

"The currencies of the Company's possessions to the east of the Bay of Bengal," continues Ruding, Vol. II., p. 422, "have been confined, with the exception of that of Fort Marlborough, to copper, and the coins have all been manufactured in England. They bear on their face the Company's Arms and on the reverse the denomination of the coin, 'Keping,' with the number of keping each represents, with the Hegira, or Mohammedan date."

Such, briefly, is the history of the coinage of British India. From 1807 to the present time, copper coin in great variety has been issued by the different provinces, which will be in the following list described in detail; may it prove as useful to the readers of the JOURNAL as its compilation has been agreeable to us.

We adopt the English form of spelling the word "Cash." The upright dashes dividing the legends denote the number of lines in which the legend appears on the coin.

### BRITISH INDIA.



*[Coins issued for the whole Country.]*

No. 1.—Obv. VICTORIA QUEEN. Crowned bust, left. Rev.  $\frac{1}{2}$  | ANNA | INDIA | 1862, within an ornamented circle.

No. 2.—Obv. Same as last. Rev.  $\frac{1}{2}$  | PICE | INDIA | 1862, within an ornamented circle.

No. 3.—Obv. Same as last. Rev. one | QUARTER | ANNA | INDIA | 1862, within an ornamented circle.

No. 4.—Obv. Same as last. Rev. HALF | ANNA | INDIA | 1862, within an ornamented circle.

## B O M B A Y.

The city of Bombay, the seat of the presidency of the same name, is situated on an island on the western coast of India. It first came into the possession of Great Britain in 1662, when it was ceded to the English as a part of the dowry of the Infanta Catherine, upon the occasion of her marriage with Charles II. A squadron, under the command of Lord Marlborough, was despatched the same year to take formal possession from the Portuguese viceroy, then in charge, which arrived off the island in September, 1663, having on board Sir Abraham Shipman, who had been sent out as governor.

The viceroy was disposed to comply with the instructions of his master, but the powerful opposition of the Catholic clergy, who were unwilling that the island should be delivered into the hands of heretics, terrified him into their measures, and caused him to determine to maintain his station. The obstinate refusal of the viceroy obliged Lord Marlborough to retire with his fleet to Swally road for provisions, and, after having laid in the necessary supplies, he set sail in the early part of 1664 for England, leaving the rest of the squadron under the command of Sir Abraham Shipman, to spend the remainder of the winter monsoon in some of the nearest ports.

He remained on the desolate island of Anjadiva, from April until October, during which period he buried upward of 200 of his men. The monsoon being over, the English governor put to sea and sailed again for Bombay. On his arrival he threatened the viceroy and the clergy with the vengeance of the kings of England and Portugal, if they continued to refuse obedience to their majesties' contract and instructions. Alarmed at this, the viceroy determined to yield, and accordingly a treaty was agreed upon by which the inhabitants were to enjoy the free exercise of their religion, and the possession of their estates under the crown of England. But although the trade of Bombay was at this time exceedingly flourishing, yet as the revenue of the island was not equal to the expense of the establishment, the king, in 1668, made a full grant of it to the East India Company. Bombay is now a large and elegant city, rivalling Calcutta in size and importance.

## CHARLES II. (1660-84).

No. 1.—Obv. HON.(orbilis) SOC:(ietas) ANG: IND: ORI. A shield surrounded by leaves, within a circle; bearing roses, lilies, lions, and in the lower part, three small three-masted ships. Rev. A: DEO: PAX: D: INCREMENTUM. Within a circle of pearls, MON: | BOMBAY<sup>n</sup> | ANGLIC—REGIN<sup>s</sup> A° 7°. 1 *Pai*, (1667).



No. 2.—Obv. Similar. Rev. MON: | BOMBAYH | ANGLIC REGIMS.  
1 *Pai* (1667).

No. 3.—Obv. Similar; arms somewhat smaller. Rev. MON | BOMBAS | ANGLIC | regim<sup>s</sup> A° 9°. Thick *Paissa* of the year 1669. *Very rare*.

No. 4.—Obv. Similar; arms vary somewhat. Rev. MON: | BOMBAY | ANGLIC | REGIM<sup>s</sup> | A° 9°. *Paissa*, 1669.

No. 5.—Obv. Similar. Rev. MON: | BOMBAS | ANGLIC | REGIM<sup>s</sup>. | A° 9°. *Paissa*, 1669.

No. 6.—Obv. Shield bearing similar arms. Rev. 2 Cash in Persian characters. (1675.) Tin.

No. 7.—Obv. GREM. Arms similar to last. Rev. EN: SOC: within a circle, ONET | ONBAY | NGIAG | GIM. Rude, thick *Paissa*. *Very rare*.

#### ANNE (1702–14).

No. 8.—Obv. Within a circle, ON | ONBA | ANGLIC | TEGIM | 1705. Rev. Traces of an inscription. Rude, thick copper. *Very rare*.

No. 9.—Obv. A large crown in the field; on either side a star. Rev. SPICIO | PEGIET | ITAN. Rude, thick copper.

No. 10.—Obv. Similar. Rev. SPIC | EGIS ET | SUTAN | GDECO. Rude and thick.

No. 11.—Obv. Similar. Rev. USPICIO | EGIS | EIS | NATUSA. Rude and thick.

No. 12.—Obv. Similar. Rev. GISEI | ITAN | GH. Rude and thick.

No. 13.—Obv. A larger crown in the field; on either side of the cross which surmounts it, o\* \*o. Rev. (ausp)I(cio) | (R)EGIS ET | ASIT AN | NGLI. *Paissa*.

#### GEORGE I. (1714–27) and GEORGE II. (1727–60).

No. 14.—Obv. A large crown in the field, surmounted by a cross, on either side of which are the letters G. R. Beneath the crown, BOMB. Rev. AUSPICIO | REGIS ET | SENATUS | anglia. *Double Paissa*. Tin.

No. 15.—Obv. Similar. Rev. USPICIO | EGIS ET | ENATUS | NGLIÆ. | (1)728.

No. 16.—Obv. Similar. Rev. AUSPICI | REGIS ET | SENATU | ANGLIA | (1)72(?).

No. 17.—Obv. Similar. Rev. AUSPICIO | REGIS ET | SENATUS | ANGLIÆ | 1730. Above, a Plant. Thick.

No. 18.—Obv. Similar. Date 1735.

No. 19.—Obv. Similar. Rev. A Plant, beneath which is, AUSPIC | EGIS E | SENAT | ANGLI 172(?).

In addition to the above, there exists a great variety of these

pieces of various denominations in copper and tin, all bearing the crown, G. R. and beneath, BOMB, on the obverse, with the legend AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ in various forms of abbreviation and spelling, on the reverse. Some of these bear no date, while others are fully or partly dated. Among these are pieces bearing the dates 1737, 1741, 1743, 1771.

No. 20.—Obv. A heart-shaped shield of four parts, divided by a St. Andrew's cross; within the divisions, the letters V E I C (United East India Co.); surmounting the shield is the figure 4. [This is the Company's "Bale Mark," and occurs on many coins of later date, occasionally in slightly varied form.] In ex., 1714. Rev. A lion, rampant, right. Thick; small. *Very rare*.

Of this piece there exist two other varieties, bearing dates respectively 1732 and 1742.

No. 21.—Obv. The Bale Mark. Rev.  $\frac{1}{2}$  PICE. Lead. No date, but struck under reign of George I.

No. 22.—Obv. The Bale Mark. Rev. Same as obverse. 1 *Pai*.

No. 23.—Obv. The Bale Mark. Rev. A pair of scales suspended; between the scales, in Persian characters, the word *Adil* (just weight). 1 *Pai*. No date.

No. 24.—Obv. A heart-shaped shield, above it the letters E I. Below, the letter C. Rev. 1731. 1 *Cash*.

No. 25.—Obv. Same as last. Rev. 1734. 1 *Cash*.

No. 26.—Obv. The Bale Mark. The letters stand IÆC. Rev. (1)739. 1 *Cash*.

No. 27.—Obv. The Bale Mark. Rev. MON | BOMB | 1745. 1 *Pai*.

#### GEORGE III. (1760–1820).

No. 28.—Obv. A large crown surmounted by a small cross, dividing the letters G. R. Beneath the crown, BOMB 1773. Rev. The Bale Mark.

The denomination of this piece does not appear. Its size is that of a halfpenny.

No. 29.—Obv. The Bale Mark. Rev. 1 | PICE | BOMB | 1777.

No. 30.—Ob. The Bale Mark, 1791. Rev. The Scales and *Adil*. 5 *Cash*.

No. 31.—Similar. 10 *Cash*.

No. 32.—Similar. 15 *Cash*.

No. 33.—Similar. 20 *Cash*.

No. 34.—Similar. Rev. A pair of scales, suspended by fine strings upon this piece, upon the preceding, by chains. The word *Adil* under the left-hand scale. 15 *Cash*. *Very rare*.

No. 35.—Obv. The Bale Mark, 1792. Rev. Same as obverse. Sexagonal. Very small.

No. 36.—Obv. The Bale Mark, 1794. Rev. The Scales and word *Adil*. 5 *Cash*.

No. 37.—Similar. 10 *Cash*.

No. 38.—Similar. 15 *Cash*.

No. 39.—Similar. 20 *Cash*.

No. 40.—Obv. The Bale Mark, dividing date 18-02. Rev. The Scales and word *Adil*. 1 *Pai*.

No. 41.—Obv. The Bale Mark, dividing date 18-13. Rev. The Scales and word *Adil*. 5 *Cash*. Thick and rude.

No. 42.—Similar. 10 *Cash*.

No. 43.—Similar. 15 *Cash*.

Of this series there exist a great variety of pieces, all bearing the Bale Mark on the obverse and the Scales on the reverse. They are thick and rude in form, of various denominations, from 5 to 20 *Cash*, and bear dates 1800, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1807, 1808, 1813, 1815, 1816, 1818, 1821.

No. 44.—Obv. The Bale Mark, dividing date 18-21. Rev. Scales, between which is  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Paissa*, 1821, in Sanscrit.

No. 45.—Obv. The Bale Mark, dividing date 18-25. Rev. Scales and word *Adil*. Thick. 1 *Pai*.

No. 46.—Similar piece, 1827. 2 *Pai*.

No. 47.—Similar piece, 1829. 2 *Pai*.

No. 48.—Similar piece, 1829. 1 *Pai*.

No. 49.—Obv. EAST INDIA COMPANY. Arms of the Company, consisting of two lions supporting a shield bearing a cross, holding in their right and left paws respectively, two flags. Above the shield is a helmet surmounted by a small lion, rampant, left. Beneath the arms, on a ribbon, the motto: A USP: REGIS: & SENAT: ANGLIE. In ex., 1830. Rev. QUARTER ANNA. A pair of scales suspended, between which, in Persian characters, is the word *Adil*. In ex., the Mohammedan date, 1246. The strings of the scales are twisted.

No. 50.—Similar piece. The strings of the scales fine, single threads.

No. 51.—Obv. Similar. Date, 1832. Rev. Scales and legend. Date, in Hindustanee, 1246, as in No. 49.

No. 52.—Similar piece, but Mohammedan date, 1247.

No. 53.—Obv. The Company's Arms. Surmounting is a small lion, rampant, left—no helmet. Motto on ribbon reads: A USP: REG: —&—SEN: ANG: In ex., 1833. Rev. PIE. Scales and word *Adil*. Mohammedan date 1248.

No. 54.—Obv. Similar to last. Rev. Similar to last, but the word PIE is much smaller.



No. 55.—Obv. Arms as before ; date 1833. Rev. QUARTER ANNA. Scales and word *Adil*. Mohammedan date 1249.

No. 56. — Obv. The Company's Arms as before, but without the small lion holding the crown. The motto on the ribbon reads: AUSEP: REGIS: & SENAT: ANGLIÆ. Rev. QUARTER ANNA. Scales, word *Adil*, and Mohammedan year 1249.

No. 57.—Obv. The Company's Arms, surmounted by the small lion, rampant, left. Motto reads: AUSEP: REG: & SEN: ANG: In ex., 1834. Rev. HALF ANNA. Scales and word *Adil*. Mohammedan date 1249.

No. 58.—Obv. Similar piece. The words HALF ANNA much smaller.

No. 59.—Obv. Similar piece. The words HALF ANNA very small.

### Cayenne and its Coins.

We illustrate below (No. 8), a trial piece of Cayenne of the reign of Louis Phillippe.

We cannot speak very highly in praise of its artistic beauty, but it is new, we believe, to the larger portion of our readers, and is of interest from the fact of its having been struck during a period when Cayenne, as a penal colony, was at its height.

During the reigns of Charles X., Louis Phillippe and Napoleon III., many poor wretches found their way *per force* to this terrible spot, sentenced there for political reasons alone. Sentenced to drag out a miserable existence in the deadly rice-swamps for merely exercising one of our chief prerogatives in this country—the freedom of speech. The little billon coins of this colony are full of sad suggestions to him who stops to think of the broken lives of those through whose hands they have passed.

Cayenne, or French Guiana, was first brought to the attention of Europeans as early as 1635. A report had prevailed for some time before that in the interior parts of Guiana there was a country known by the name of "El Dorado," which contained immense riches in gold and precious stones, more than had been found even in Mexico and Peru. This fable had fired the imaginations of every nation in Europe, and it was supposed that it was in quest of the ideal country which it brought into view that Sir Walter Raleigh proceeded on his last voyage.

The French were not behind their neighbors in their endeavors to find so desirable a land ; and in the progress, or in the result, of the attempts set on foot for this purpose, a substitute, however inadequate, was found by the adventurers in the possession of the province of Cayenne.

The French abandoned it in 1654, when it fell into the hands of the English, French and Dutch successively. The French expelled the latter in 1677. It fell into the hands of the British, Jan. 12th, 1809, was passed by them to the Portuguese, and finally restored to the French at the peace in 1814.

The coins and medals of this province are as follows :

LOUIS XIV. (1676-1715).

No. 1.—Obv. LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS, bust of the king to right. Under the bust I. MAUGER, F. (die-sinker). Rev. BATAVIS CAESIS. Neptune with trident and banner in his car drawn by four sea-horses. To the left, a fortress. In ex., CAYANA RECUPERATA | M. DC. LXXVI. Bronze medal, relating to the relinquishing of Cayenne by the Dutch to the French after it had been captured by the former in 1676.

LOUIS XV. (1715-74).

No. 2.—Obv. The letter C crowned in the field. Rev. plain. Billon Sou. There exist several slight varieties of this well-known piece, but all are without legend of any sort. They are occasionally found counterstamped T. B., for use in the island of Tobago.

LOUIS XVI. (1774-92).

No. 3.—Obv. LOUIS XVI. R. DE FR. ET. DE. NAV. Beneath a large crown, are three fleur-de-lis. Rev. COLONIE DE CAYENNE. In the field, 2 | SOUS | 1780 | A (mint mark of Paris). Billon.

No. 4.—Obv. Similar to last. Date 1781.

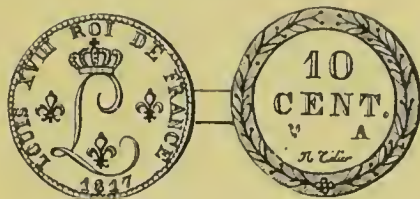
There are also similar pieces bearing dates 1783, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789.





During the disturbances in France in the early part of this century, when the French possessions in the West Indies were attacked on all sides, Cayenne fell, in 1809, for a short time, into the hands of the Portuguese. Commemorating this event we have struck under the regency of John VI., 1809-1817, a silver medal.

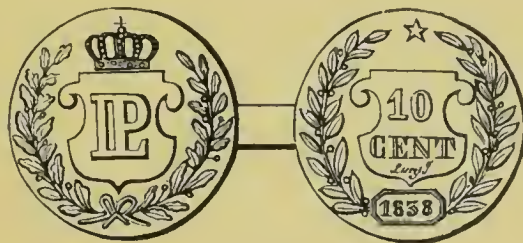
No. 5.—Obv. D: JOAM P: G: D: PRINC: REGEN: DE PORTUGAL &c. Laureated bust to left; under the bust PIGEON F. (die-sinker). In ex., 1809. Rev. CAYENNA TOMADA A: OS FRANCEZES. In the field, within a wreath of laurel, 14. jan | 1809.



LOUIS XVIII. (1817-24).

No. 6.—Obv. LOUIS XVIII ROI DE FRANCE. Between three fleur-de-lis the letter L in script, crowned, beneath which is 1817. Rev. 10 | CENT. | A and rooster. H. TIOLIER (in fine script—die-sinker's name). Trial piece in tin.

No. 7.—Obv. LOUIS XVIII ROI DE FRAN. In the field, a fleur-de-lis in centre of crowned monogram made of two script letters L. Rev. GUYANNE FRANCAISE, 1818, upon a raised band. 10 | CENT. | A and rooster. H. TIOLIER. Billon.



LOUIS PHILIPPE (1830-48).

No. 8.—Obv. Upon a crowned shield in monogram the letters L P, the whole partly surrounded by a laurel wreath. Rev. Upon a shield, 10 | CENT | LUCY F. Laurel wreath surrounds shield. Above, a star; below, in an octagon, date 1838. Copper Décime. Trial piece.

No. 9.—Obv. LOUIS PHILLIPPE I ROI DE FRANÇAIS. A crowned monogram, L P. Rev. Upon a raised band, GUYANNE FRANÇAISE, 1846. 10 | CENT. | A and a hand. BARRE (die-sinker). Billon Décime.



# Names of European Cities and Towns appearing upon Coins, with their Modern Signification.

(Continued from page 96.)

Einbec . . . . .	Eimbeck	Eoer . . . . .	York
Einshemium . . . . .	Ensheim	Eoferpice . . . . .	
Einsidla . . . . .	Einsiedeln	Eoferwic . . . . .	
Eistadium . . . . .	Eichstaedt	Eofirwic . . . . .	
Eistestatum . . . . .		Eofru . . . . .	
Ekenbergum . . . . .	Eggenberg	Eofrvice . . . . .	
Ekhebergum . . . . .		Eporadia . . . . .	Ivrea
Elbinja . . . . .	Elbing	Eporedia . . . . .	
Elborg . . . . .	Elburg	Equitania . . . . .	Aquitaine
Elburgum . . . . .		Erbachium . . . . .	Erpach
Eliberi . . . . .	Elvira	Erbipolis . . . . .	Würzburg
Elicortum . . . . .	Elincourt	Eresberg civitas . . . . .	Stadtberg
Elicurtum . . . . .		Erfdia . . . . .	Erfurt
Elincurtium . . . . .		Ertesfertum . . . . .	
Elinetum . . . . .		Erffordum . . . . .	
Elncotum . . . . .		Erfordia . . . . .	
Elrich . . . . .	Ellich	Erfordum . . . . .	
Elricum . . . . .		Erfortum . . . . .	
Elsass . . . . .	Alsace	Erfurdum . . . . .	
Elsatia . . . . .		Erfurtum . . . . .	
Elvacum . . . . .	Ellwangen	Erperia . . . . .	Eperies
Elvangum . . . . .		Erpesfordum . . . . .	Erfurt
Elvingia . . . . .	Elbing	Erpesfurdia . . . . .	
Elvora . . . . .	Talavera-la-reine	Erphesfurt . . . . .	
Elwangum . . . . .	Ellwangen	Erphurde . . . . .	
Embda . . . . .	Emden	Erpnupde . . . . .	
Emeda . . . . .		Ersberg . . . . .	Stadtberg
Emerica . . . . .	Emmerich	Ertona . . . . .	Erfurt
Emerita . . . . .	Merida	Esculum . . . . .	Ascoli
Eminium . . . . .	Coimbra	Esena . . . . .	Esens
Emrica . . . . .	Emmerich	Eslinga . . . . .	Esslingen
Engaria . . . . .	Engern	Espaniacum . . . . .	Spain
Englia . . . . .	England	Esseeinda . . . . .	Essen
Engolima . . . . .	Angoulême	Esseendia . . . . .	
Engolisma . . . . .		Esseinda . . . . .	
Engolma . . . . .		Essenda . . . . .	
Engolna . . . . .		Esthonia . . . . .	Eastland
Engria . . . . .	Engern	Etgesin . . . . .	Idstein
Engoulisma . . . . .	Angoulême	Ethonia . . . . .	Eastland
Engoulima . . . . .		Etruria . . . . .	Tuscany

Euernda.....	Guérande	Frauchimontium..	Franchimout
Eugubia.....	Gubbio	Francia.....	France
Eugubium.....		Francofordia	
Euzeaster.....	Exeter	Frankfort-on-the-Main	
Everdunum.....	Iverdun	Franconia orientalis	
Evroicum.....	Evreux	Eastern circle of Franconia	
Exeaceaster.....	Exeter	Frankford	
Exeldunum.....	Issoudun	Frankfort-on-the-Oder	
Exolduni castrum.....		Freisinga.....	Freising
Exoldunum.....		Fresinga.....	
Exona.....	Essone	Friberg.....	Freiburg in Saxony
Exone.....		Friburgum Brigaviæ	
Eystadium.....	Eichstaedt	Freiburg in Breigau	
Eysteta.....		Friburgum Helvetiorum	
Falfordia.....	Vilvoorden	Freiburg in Switzerland	
Fanum fortunæ.....	Fano	Fridbergum	
Fanentia.....	Faenza	Friedberg in Wetterau	
Feraria.....	Ferrara	Friedbergum in Wetttra.....	
Ferentillum.....	Ferentillo	Fridlandia.....	Friedland
Feretranum.....	Ferentino	Frigina civitas.....	Freisingen
Ferraria.....	Ferrara	Frigisinga.....	
Fierenze.....	Florence	Frisach.....	Friesach
Filforda.....	Vilvoorden	Frisacum.....	
Finlandia.....	Finland	Frisia.....	West Frisia
Firmana.....	Fermo	Frisia orientalis....	East Frisia
Firminium.....		Frisia (Æst).....	
Firmum Piscienum.....		Frisia (Ost).....	
Firstenburgum....	Fürstenburg	Frisinga.....	Freisingen
Fischinga.....	Fischingen	Fuan.....	Foix
Flandria.....	Flanders	Fuccarus.....	Fugger
Flavia Leuca.....	Lucca	Fulgimea.....	Fuligno
Flavia.....	Pisa	Fulginium.....	
Flensbergum.....	Flensburg	Furnæ.....	Furnes
Florentia.....	Florence	Fuxium.....	Foix
Focaquerium.....	Forcalquier	Fuxum.....	
Folcalcerium.....		Gabalorum.....	Gevandan
Forcalcerium.....		Gades.....	Cadiz
Forcalquerium.....		Galizien.....	Galicia
Forcalrium.....		Gallia.....	France
Forlivium.....	Forli	Gallus.....	St. Gall
Forolium.....		Ganda.....	Ghent
Forum Livium.....		Gandes.....	
Forum sempronii..	Fossombrone	Gantes.....	
Foxum.....	Foix	Gavaletanum.....	Gevandan

Gavalorum.....	Gorlicium.....	Görlitz
Gavelatanum.....	Gorliz.....	
Gazoldum.....	Gorgeum.....	Görz
Gebennesium.....	Gorzia.....	
Gedanum.....	Goslaria.....	Goslar
Geldria.....	Gothoburgum.....	Gothenburg
Gelria.....	Gotia.....	Gothland
Genara.....	Gotlandia.....	
Genarincium Civitas.....	Gottinga.....	Göttingen
Gennapium.....	Gottinge.....	
Gerandum.....	Graecium.....	Graez
Gerunda.....	Graiz.....	Greiz
Giemum.....	Granopolis.....	Grenoble
Gifelcester.....	Grantabrigge.....	Cambridge
Gifelecester.....	Grante.....	Grantham
Giflees.....	Gratianopolis.....	Grenoble
Gingapum.....	Grecium.....	Graez
Gipespic.....	Grecz.....	
Gipezvicum.....	Grifeswaldum.....	Greifswalde
Gippevicum.....	Gripeswal.....	
Gipswicum.....	Gripeswoi.....	
Glacium.....	Gronberg.....	Grünberg
Glarona.....	Groningia.....	Gröningen
Gleapecester.....	Gronopolis.....	Grenoble
Gleawanceaster.....	Grotgovia.....	Grottkau
Gleggau.....	Grottkovia.....	
Glepecester.....	Grueza.....	Greyerz
Gluckstadum.....	Grujera.....	
Götherna.....	Gruzeh.....	Greussen
Goldbergum.....	Gualdria.....	Gelrä
Gonzague.....	Gueltria.....	
Goricia.....	Guelich.....	Jülich
Goritia.....	Guerahum.....	Guirande

### Answers to Correspondents.

Henry S., Middleboro', Mass.—The meaning of the motto, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*," upon the coins of England, is said to be as follows: The Countess of Salisbury, at a court ball, happening to drop her garter, the king, Edward III., took it up and presented it to her with these words: "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*,"—evil be to him who evil thinks. The words afterward became the motto of the Garter, and you will observe that it is always on the *garter* they are found on coins.





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Vol. IX.

AUGUST, 1884.

No. 103.



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### Ireland and its Earliest Coins.

In a previous issue of the JOURNAL (Vol. 3, p. 19 *et seq.*, 1878), the different coins issued in Ireland beginning with those of John, were ably described, no attempt being made to consider such as were issued previous to the reign of that monarch.

In the following article we shall make an attempt to briefly consider the earliest history of this island, from the most remote period down to the appointment of John to the Lordship of Ireland. It is not intended to give anything like a complete list of all the early Irish coins known, as such a task would involve a responsibility which we are by no means prepared to assume. In fact it would be very difficult to do this with any degree of satisfaction, as many coins hitherto assigned to Ireland by careless or over-enthusiastic writers upon the subject, such as Simon and others, have, in the light of modern numismatic research, been proved to be unquestionably Danish, and their claim to an Irish origin resting upon no better foundation than that they were found buried in her soil.

Any Roman or Greek coin, found in different parts of Europe, might with equal propriety be assigned to the country in which it was discovered; that this has not been done, is due partly to the higher degree of interest attached to such coins, and partly to their superior workmanship and the exceeding plainness of their inscriptions.

The Northmen were constantly upon the shores of Ireland during the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries, frequently seizing portions of her territory, sometimes striking coins there, and always, presumably, putting more or less Danish money into circulation throughout the country. Indeed, it would be strange if the Danish series were not thus confused with the early Irish, when the peculiar relations of the two countries are considered, and the extreme difficulty of sometimes deciphering the inscriptions on these rude and unsatisfactory coins.

The numismatic history of Ireland has yet to be written, as in fact, has her early history from any standpoint. That the settlement of this island was most ancient, there can be no question, and when it is better understood many interesting antiquarian developments may be looked for.

The earliest historical records of Ireland are not to be found written in books or on parchments, or inscribed on her monuments; yet they are nevertheless records whose accuracy cannot be doubted. They exist in her ancient river beds and the channels of dried-up water-courses; they lie buried at the bottom of her bogs. Axes and arrow-heads, canoes, implements of war and cooking utensils

of the times of peace, are found buried on every hand—buried by a race of Irishmen who had lived out their history as a nation and disappeared long years before Julius Cæsar and his legions landed upon the shores of Britain.

Who were they? No one knows. From what far-off land did come? No one can tell. We only know that they were there, and they have left indelible traces of their presence behind them.

These were the people of the Stone Age, the mysterious dwellers of the earth during the period when flourished the great cave bear, the woolly elephant or mammoth, and the gigantic Irish elk. They lived out their day and disappeared, as we have said, and there followed them other peoples, who, in their turn, likewise passed away, leaving behind them their implements of bronze and their vessels of clay, as landmarks to serve for the dim gropings through the mists of ages of the student and antiquarian of our own time.

A few years since, there appeared a curious work striving to prove, and, in fact, proving in the estimation of many, the existence of the Atlantis of Plato. The work is an exceedingly remarkable one, reading almost like the fairy tales of our youth, and yet carrying conviction of the truth of its claims on every page. Among other things, the author shows that France and Spain owed their earliest populations, after the people of the Stone Age, to emigration from Atlantis, and then proceeds to claim for Ireland the same thing. The position assigned to the island is that of the present Azores, which are, it is claimed, but the mountain peaks of the sunken Atlantis.

“We would naturally expect,” says this author—*Ignatius Donnelly*.—*Atlantis, the Antediluvian World*, “in view of the geographical position of the country, to find Ireland colonized at an early day by the overflowing population of Atlantis. And, in fact, the Irish annals tell us that their island was settled *prior to the flood* [viewed by the author as being the submergence of Atlantis]. In their oldest legends an account is given of three Spanish fishermen, who were driven by contrary winds on the coast of Ireland, before the Deluge. After these, came the Formorians, who were led into the country prior to the Deluge, by *Lady Banbha*, or Kesair; her maiden name was L’Erni, or Berba; she was accompanied by fifty maidens and three men—Bith, Ladhra and Fintain. Ladhra was their conductor, who was the first buried in Hibernia. That ancient book, the ‘*Cin of Drom-Snechta*,’ is quoted in the ‘*Book of Ballymote*’ as authority for this legend. The Irish annals speak of the Formorians as a warlike race, who, according to the ‘*Annals of Clonmacnois*,’ ‘were



a sept descended from Cham, the son of Noah, and lived by piracy and spoyle of other nations, and were in those days very troublesome to the whole world.'

\* \* \* \* The first invasion of Ireland, subsequent to the coming of the Formorians, was led by a chief called Partholan; his people are known in the Irish annals as 'Partholan's people'; \* \* \* A British prince, Gulguntius, or Gurmund, encountered off the Hebrides a fleet of thirty ships, filled with men and women, led by one Partholyan, who told him they were from Spain and seeking some place to colonize. The British prince directed him to Ireland ('*De Antig. et Orig. Cantab.*') \* \* \* 'The Formorians defeated Partholan's people, killed Partholan, and drove the invaders out of the country. The Formorians were a civilized race; they had a fleet of sixty ships and a strong army.'

"The next invader of their dominions was Neimhidh; he captured one of their fortifications, but it was retaken by the Formorians under 'Morc.' Neimhidh was driven out of the country, and the Atlanteans [Formorians] continued in undisturbed possession of the island for four hundred years or more. Then came the Fir-Bolgs. They conquered the whole island, and divided it into five provinces. They held possession of the country for only thirty-seven years, when they were overthrown by the Tuatha-de-Dananns, a people more advanced in civilization; so much so, that when their king, Nuadha, lost his hand in battle, 'Creidne, the artificer,' we are told, 'put a silver hand upon him, the fingers of which were capable of motion.' This great race ruled the country for one hundred and ninety-seven years; they were overthrown by immigration from Spain, probably of Basques, or Iberians or Atlanteans, 'the sons of Milidh,' or Milesius, who 'possessed a large fleet and a strong army.' This last invasion took place about the year 1700 B.C.; so that the invasion of Neimhidh must have occurred before the year 2334 B.C., while we have to assign a still earlier date for the coming of Partholan's people, and an earlier still for the occupation of the country by the Formorians from the West. \* \* \*

"There are many points confirmatory to this belief [the settlement of Ireland from Atlantis]. In the first place, the civilization of Ireland dates back to a vast antiquity. We have seen their annals laying claim to an immigration from the direction of Atlantis prior to the Deluge, with no record that the people of Ireland were subsequently destroyed by the Deluge. From the Formorians, who came before the Deluge, to the Melisians, who came from Spain in the historic period, the island has been continuously inhabited."

That the ancients recognized Ireland as possessing a very early civilization, there is abundant evidence. In Sanscrit books it is referred to as *Hiranya*, or the "Island of the Sun," while the Greeks called it the "Sacred Isle," or *Ogygia*. Of the truth of Mr. Donnelly's assertions that the Formorians were a nation from the West, there seems to be abundant corroboratory evidence in the legends and earliest records of the monasteries.

The first historical records we have of Ireland, which may be regarded as authentic, are derived from Tacitus, who relates how an Irish prince who had been obliged to leave his country on account of an unsuccessful domestic war, endeavored to persuade Agricola to invade Ireland, assuring him that a simple legion of Roman soldiers could accomplish the subjugation of that country, or, more probably, of that part of it from which he came. The account of Orosius that, in the fifth century, a number of Scythians, who had been driven out of the north of Spain by the Emperor Constantine, landed in Ireland, and there met with a people of the same origin and language with themselves, the Scythians or Scots, does not appear to rest on a very good foundation, though there is undoubted evidence that Ireland, at least from the fourth century down to the tenth, was known under the appellation of *Scotia*, and its inhabitants called Scots.

Ireland seems to have enjoyed comparative peace and prosperity until about the end of the 7th century. At this time (A. D. 684) it was invaded by order of Egfrid, King of Northumberland, and its lands, churches and monasteries were laid waste. This invasion was soon followed by another, still more dreadful and destructive; for, toward the close of the ninth, or the beginning of the tenth century, the northern barbarians—the Northmen of history—called by the Irish "Duff-galls" and "Fin-galls," that is, black and white foreigners, poured in from Norway and Denmark, and invaded Ireland with a considerable force.

One of their most celebrated leaders was Turgesius, a man who, to all the ferocity and barbarism of his times, his country, and the life he led, seems to have united a considerable degree of activity and vigor of mind. The era of his landing in Ireland is not accurately known, but it took place either in the beginning or the middle of the ninth century. His success seems to have been very great, and for thirty years he retained the power and dominion he had forcibly acquired. At the end of this period he was seized and put to death by the Irish king of Meath, in what manner is not accurately recorded, and his countrymen were obliged to retire to the sea-coast.



The Northmen, however, having seen how easily Ireland could be invaded, soon reappeared on its coasts; not as enemies, but under the pretence of commerce. Their chiefs were three brothers, who possessed so much precaution and adroitness, that without the aid of force they obtained possession of Dublin, Waterford and Limerick, at this time the most important and populous cities in Ireland. Thus fixed firmly in different parts of the country, they were ready to take advantage of the domestic quarrels of the Irish, thereby extending their possessions far beyond the lands immediately adjacent to those cities.

For nearly three hundred years, that is, from the death of Turgesius to the landing of the English, the Irish annals are filled with the uninteresting details of the wars between the natives and the Northmen. In these wars the latter generally proved successful, and being settled at Dublin and increasing in strength by their victories over the Irish, as well as by the accession of force from their own country, they found themselves so secure in their conquests, that they even ventured and were able to carry on a piratical warfare against the Welsh.

These invasions appear to have afforded Henry II. a pretext to attempt the conquest of Ireland. In the year 1155, this monarch summoned a council at Winchester, to consult about the expediency of such a measure, having the year before obtained from the Pope a bull to authorize his attempt whenever a favorable opportunity should be afforded. It is probable that the state of Ireland, almost always distracted and weakened by domestic broils, would have afforded this opportunity in a very short time after the bull was granted, but Henry's affairs in France did not permit him to attend to the conquest of Ireland till some years afterward.

There is abundant reason to believe that the coining of money began in Ireland at an exceedingly early period. Indeed, Mr. Flaherty in his *Ogygia*, p. 249, claims that the first Irish king who coined silver was Ennius Ruber, who began his reign A. M. 3482. This is before any coins of that metal had been issued at Rome, and only about fifty years after Numa Pompilius had glorified himself in giving the name of Numnius to his "brass farthings," as Mr. Flaherty terms them.

Simon, in his opening chapter, says: "Although we cannot trace out the first invention of money in Ireland, yet it cannot be denied that it was in use here long before the arrival of the Danes or Norwegians. The Irish word *Monadh*, as well as the other appellative words used, with little variation in the pronunciation, in most of the ancient and modern languages to signify money, seem to be derived from one and the same origin; the Hebrew *Monah* or



*Mineh*, the name both of a weight and a kind of money, worth a hundred Denarii; the *Mineh* of gold being worth a hundred sheckels."

Saxo Grammaticus, one of the early writers, in his *History of Denmark*, gives an account of the victory obtained by Starchater, the gigantic champion of Froth, the fourth king of Denmark, over Huglet, king of Ireland, whose treasury at Dublin was plundered by the conquerors' soldiers, and speaks particularly of the great amount of *money* thus obtained. No Irish chronicle knows anything about this Huglet or General Starchater, although Simon endeavors to make him identical with Aodh VII. by an ingenious, but not very satisfactory transformation of his name.

Keating tells us that it was about the time that St. Patrick entered upon his apostleship, in the fifth century, that mints were erected in Armagh and Cashel, and money coined for the service of the State. Nevertheless several instances are given by Sir James Ware, of payments in gold being made by weight, in 1004, 1029, 1042, and 1152, and Keating himself confesses that Turgesins the Dane, obliged every master of a family throughout Ireland in 870 to pay him a yearly tribute of an ounce of gold. This goes for nothing, however, as an argument against the coining of *silver* being practiced at that time, as the Irish kings may be readily supposed to have *coined* this metal and *weighed* the scarcer gold, as did many European nations of the period.

Large payments in silver were probably also made by weight, a fact which need cause no surprise, as these silver bars, and the gold as well, may have been stamped by the king's private mark. We find several such payments mentioned by the Irish historians. Simon gives the following:

"Thus, in the annals of Ulster, in the year 1004, we find that Brian-Boruma, King of Ireland, offered twenty ounces of gold on the altar of St. Patrick, in the cathedral of Armagh. That Tirdelvac O'Connor, King of Ireland, A. D. 1152, having obtained a great victory over the people of Munster, received for the ransom of their leader sixty ounces of gold; also that Maurice O'Loughlin, King of Ireland, upon the dedication of the church of Mellifont, gave likewise sixty ounces of gold to the monks of that house, to whom Donat O'Carrol, King of Ergal, founder of that church, gave also sixty ounces of gold; and Dervorgilla, wife of Tierna O'Ruark, as many. That in A. D. 1161, Flahertach O'Brolcau, Comorban of Columb-kill, having visited the diocese of Ossory, there was collected there for him among the people four hundred and twenty ounces of pure silver. And in a Latin manuscript copy of the Gospels we find this marginal note, that Mori-

ertagh O'Loghlin, King of Ireland, granted a parcel of land to the monastery of Ardbraccan in perpetuity, at a yearly rent of three ounces of gold.

"From all which," continues Simon, "some have imagined that there was no money struck in Ireland before the arrival of the English. But, probably, these were particular cases; the gold and silver offered to churches might be for chalices and other holy utensils or ornaments, and great payments were no doubt made by weight. So William the Conqueror allowed Edgar Atheling a pound weight of silver every day, and by reason of the lightness of the current money people chose to receive it *ad scalam*, by weight. It appears for certain, from a letter of Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, to Tirlagh, King of Ireland, A. D. 1074, that money was then current in this kingdom, since the bishops used to confer holy orders for money, which evil custom he adjures them to reform."

(*To be continued.*)

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### Asiatic Copper Coins struck under British Influence.

#### MADRAS.

Madras, formerly known as Fort George, was one of the principal settlements of the British East India Company. It is situated on the east side of the Indian peninsula, upon the Coromandel coast.

It was first established in the year 1639, although the first English factory in the Carnatic had been erected as early as 1625, at Armegum, about 66 miles north of Madras, and its chief, Mr. Francis Day, having received permission from Sree Rung Rayeel, of the Hindu dynasty of Bija Nagur, to build a town and fort on the site of the present city of Madras, proceeded, without waiting for instructions from the Directors, to found the new settlement.

The fortress which he constructed, and which he named Fort St. George, was speedily surrounded by an Indian town; and the whole territory included in the grant extended one mile inland, and five miles along the shore. The Hindu prince above mentioned had expressly enjoined that the place should be named after himself, Sree Runga Rayapatam, but the local governor, or naik, had previously intimated that, in honor of his father, Chenappa, it should bear the name of Chenappatam, and by this appellation it continues to be known among the natives of the surrounding district.



In 1653, the agent and council of Madras were raised to the rank of a presidency, but their civil establishment consisted only of the two factors and a guard of ten soldiers. In 1671, the sovereign of the Carnatic made over to the company his moiety of the customs of Madras for the fixed rent of 1,200 pagodas per annum; in 1687, the population of the fort, city and adjacent villages was reported in the public letter to amount to 300,000, and in 1696 the revenue produced by the taxes was not less than 40,000 pagodas. In 1702, the settlement was blockaded and threatened with destruction by Aurenggebe's general, Daoud Khan, and in 1708 was not less in danger from internal dissensions, in consequence of a dispute among the native inhabitants of the presidency.

After the union of the rival East India companies in 1708, no authentic annals of Madras are to be found until the year 1744, when it contained 250,000 native inhabitants, and 300 English, of whom 200 only were soldiers of the garrison. In September of the same year, it was besieged by the French from the island of Mauritius, under M. de la Bourdonnais, and after a bombardment of three days, was compelled to surrender. The plunder realized by the captors was about £200,000, and the town, by the terms of the capitulation, was ransomed for £440,000, but the agreement was afterwards broken by M. Dupleix, and all the British inhabitants compelled to leave the place.

At the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle it was restored to England, and when evacuated by the French in 1749, was found to have been greatly improved as to its fortifications; but though thus strengthened, it was still incapable of making an effectual resistance to a regular European force, and in 1756, in anticipation of another attack from the French, the greatest exertions were made to place it in a proper state of defence. Before these works were complete, however, the expected enemy appeared, in December, 1758, under M. Lally, with a force of 3,500 Europeans, 200 Seapoys and 200 native and European cavalry, while the garrison of Madras consisted only of 1,758 Europeans, 222 Seapoys and 150 European inhabitants, which last class were appropriated without distinction to serve out stores and provisions to the garrison. The siege was carried on during the space of two months with the utmost skill and vigor, but the defence, under M. Pigot, the Governor, and Col. Lawrence, the commander of the garrison, was so ably conducted that the assailants were at length obliged to precipitately retreat, leaving all their sick and the greater part of their stores, arms and ammunition behind them.

Since this memorable resistance Madras has never sustained any external attack, though it has several times been subjected to native disturbances.



From being originally an insignificant fort, Madras has developed into one of the largest and most magnificent of the Indian cities. Many copper coins were issued for its use as well as for the presidency of which it afterward became the centre.

The following is their arrangement :

#### CHARLES II. (1660-85).

No. 1.—Obv. An oval surmounted by a cross, divided by a horizontal line, the portion above the line being divided again by a perpendicular line, the whole forming a figure resembling the Byzantine Crucifixial Globe, or German *Reichsapfel*. In the lower field, E; in the upper, or divided field, G—C. Rev. Above, a figure like a thistle; below, (16)72. Tin. Very rare. *Dudu*.

#### WILLIAM AND MARY (1689-95).

No. 2.—Obv. The Oval. Above, C—C; below, E. Rev. xx | = | 95 (1695). *Cash*.

#### ANNE (1702-14).

No. 3.—Obv. The Oval and C—C | E within a circle. Rev. Within a circle, 1702. *Dudu*.

No. 4.—Obv. The Oval within a circle. Rev. Within a circle, 17 | — | 05. *Half Dudu*.

No. 5.—Similar. Date 1709. *Dudu*.

#### GEORGE I. (1714-27).

No. 6.—Similar. Date 1720. *Dudu*.

#### GEORGE II. (1727-60).

No. 7.—Obv. The Oval. C—C | E. Rev. Within a circle. (1)755. Thick. *Dudu*.

No. 8.—Obv. Similar. *Half Dudu*.

No. 9.—Obv. Similar. Date 1756. *Dudu*.

Of this series there exist in addition to the above, *Dudus* and *Half Dudus*, bearing dates 1704 (the 4 like letter y), 1722, 1726, 1727, 1741, 1748, 1750, 1761, 1769, 1772, 1784, 1786, 1795, 1796, 1800, 1801, 1805. These coins are all rare, no specimen of the series having ever come under the observation of the writer. They are all of small size.

No. 10.—Obv. The Oval, G—C | E. Rev. Two Hindu characters. Thick *Dudu*.

No. 11.—Obv. The Oval, C—C | E. Rev. Same as last. *Dudu*.

## GEORGE III. (1760-1820).

No. 12.—Obv. MADRAS MINT, upon a ribbon with cords. Inscription in Hindustanee. In the field, R . . . O. Rev. Upon a ribbon, between the ends of which is a five-pointed star, an inscription in Tamul and Telagu. In the field, a coin press. Trial piece for *Half Pagoda*.

No. 13.—Obv. A cross within a circle of several lines; in the angles, C—V | E—I. Rev. Within a square, the date of the Hegira, 1210 (1795), with some native characters. *Cash*.

No. 14.—Obv. Similar to last. Date 1211 (1796). Rev. Same as last. *Cash*.

No. 15.—Similar piece. Date 1797.

No. 16.—Similar piece. Date 1222 (1807).

No. 17.—Obv. A Lion standing, left, holding in his paws a crown; his left hind foot rests upon a twisted ornament, his right upon a ball. In ex., 1803. Rev. *Cash* in Persian characters, below which is a broad double line; below the line, 1 *CASH*, beneath which is a dotted ornament.

No. 18.—Obv. EAST INDIA COMPANY. Arms of the company with the helmet; upon the ribbon, A USP: REGIS & SENAT: ANGL. In ex., 1803. Rev. *Five cash are one Falus*, in Persian, beneath which is a line; below the line, 5 *CASH*. In ex., a dotted ornament.

No. 19.—Similar piece, but without EAST INDIA COMPANY on obverse.

No. 20.—Obv. EAST INDIA COMPANY. Arms of the Company with helmet; the motto on the ribbon reads: A USP: REGIS & SENAT: ANGLIÆ. In ex., 1803. Rev. *Ten Cash are two Falus*, in Persian characters; below, a double line; below this 10 *CASH*. In ex., a dotted ornament.



No. 21.—Obv. EAST INDIA COMPANY. Arms as before. Motto on the ribbon reads: AUSPICIO REGIS & SENATUS ANGLIÆ. In ex., 1803. Rev. *Twenty Cash are four Falus*, in Persian; below a double line; below that, 20 *CASH*. In ex., a dotted ornament.

There are v, x, and xx, Cash pieces of this series, bearing date of 1808.

No. 22.—Obv. *This is two and one-half Cash*, in Persian. In ex., 2½ CASH. Rev. The same inscription in two lines of Tamul, and two of Telagu.

No. 23.—Obv. *This is five Cash*, in Persian; below, a dotted line; below the line, v CASH. Rev. The same inscription in two lines of Tamul, and two lines of Telagu.

No. 24.—Obv. *This is ten Cash*, in Persian; below, a dotted ornament; below this x CASH. Rev. Same inscription in two lines of Telagu, and two lines of Tamul. In ex., 1807.

No. 25.—Obv. Similar, the letters smaller, and a twisted ornament substituted for the dots. Rev. Same as last. 10 Cash.

No. 26.—Obv. *This is twenty Cash*, in Persian; below, XX CASH; below this, a dotted ornament, in the middle of which is a rose of six leaves. Rev. The same as obverse, in Telagu and Tamul. In ex., 1807.

No. 27.—Obv. Similar piece. A rose between each four dots. 20 Cash.

No. 28.—Obv. Similar piece. A rose between each three dots, with small marks on either side. 20 Cash.

No. 29.—Similar piece. A rose between each five dots; no marks at the side. 20 Cash.

There are also several other varieties of this piece, differing in the arrangement of the Persian letters on the obverse, and in the position of the ornaments.

No. 30.—Obv. *This is forty Cash*, in Persian; below, a dotted ornament with a rose of six leaves in the middle; below this, XL CASH. Rev. The same inscription in Telagu and Tamul. In ex., 1807.

No. 31.—Obv. Similar; a double twisted ornament instead of the dots. Rev. The letters somewhat larger; in the middle, between the two languages, a small star between four dots. 40 Cash.

No. 32.—Similar price, Denomination represented thus: X. L. CASH. Below a small ornament.

No. 33.—Obv. *In the year of Christ 1807, a half Falus of the honorable company*, in Persian. Rev. In the centre, in Telagu, and around the edge in Tamul: *A half Falus of the honorable company*.

No. 34.—Obv. *In the year of Christ, 1807, this is a lesser Fanam or a Falus of the honorable company*, in Persian. Rev. *This is a lesser Fanam or a Falus of the honorable company*, in Telagu and Tamul.



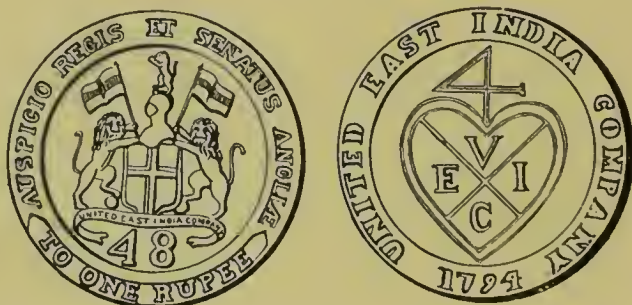
These two pieces, although bearing no English inscription, refer so directly to the East India Company that we have included them.

No. 35.—Obv. *In the year of Christ 1808, one Falus of the honorable company*, in Persian. Rev. In three lines of Telagu, *One Falus of the honorable Company*. In ex.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  DUB.

### CIRCARS.

Circars is the Hindustanee name given to a tract of land not dissimilar to the English term *county*. There are in India five of these Northern Circars, lying to the north of the Carnatic, or Madras. They are Cicacole, Condapilly, Ellore, Rajanundry and Guntoor. The first occupy the sea coast from the Chilka lake, on the confines of Cattack, to the northern bank of the river Kistnah, forming a long narrow strip of country 350 miles in length by 20 to 75 miles wide. The territories subject to the Madras Presidency comprehend nearly the whole of India south of the river Thistrah, and also these Circars, which united, form a large province by themselves in the Deccan.

The following coins were struck for circulation in the Northern Circars :



No. 1.—Obv. UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY, 1794, incused upon a raised band without the field. The Bale Mark. Rev. AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ incused upon a raised band without the field. The arms of the Company with the helmet; upon the ribbon, UNITED EAST INDIA CO. Below the arms, 96; below this, upon a ribbon, sunken in the raised band, TO ONE RUPEE. Edge, ENGLISH UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY.

No. 2.—Obv. Similar piece. Date 1797.

No. 3.—Obv. Similar to No. 1, Date 1794. Rev. Similar to No. 1. On the ribbon, UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY, below which is 48 (to one rupee). Edge, same as preceding.

No. 4.—Obv. Similar piece, date 1797.

# Names of European Cities and Towns appearing upon Coins, with their Modern Signification.

(Continued from page 112.)

Guesandum.....	Hamone.....	Hamm
Guilgahis.....	Hamtum.....	Southampton
Guilgahpis.....	Hamucus vicus.....	Hamm
Guinganhis.....	Hamucum.....	
Gninganpum.....	Hanavia.....	Hanau
Guliacum.....	Hanii civitas.....	Nantes
Gulich.....	Hanoia.....	Hennegau
Gurahtum.....	Hanonia.....	
Gurandum.....	Hanovera.....	Hanover
Gurcum.....	Hanovia.....	Hanau
Gustrowe.....	Hapsalia.....	Habsal
Guttinga.....	Hapselia.....	
Guttingen.....	Harbona civitas.....	Narbonne
Gutzkovia.....	Harlmum.....	Harlem
Gyperswic.....	Harsstadium.....	Herstal
Habelborg.....	Harstadium.....	
Habelborig.....	Haselum.....	Hasselt
Habsburgum.....	Hasseletum.....	
Hachbergum.....	Hasia.....	Hessen
Hadeleria.....	Hasselinga.....	Hasselt
Hadturcum.....	Hasselum.....	
Haestingas.....	Hassia.....	Hessen
Hafnia.....	Hasslum.....	Hasselt
Hagenoia.....	Hatnegge.....	Hattingen
Hagio.....	Havrea.....	Havre
Hinonia.....	Haynonia.....	Hennegau
Hala.....	Hayonia.....	
Halberstadum.....	Hbajocassium civitas...	Bayeux
Halivernis civitas.....	Hcurtisasonienum..	Courtsessin
Halla.....	Hcustancienum.....	Contances
Halnbrig.....	Hedla.....	Hedel
Hambunga.....	Heidenheimia.....	Heidenheim
Hamburgum.....	Heilstadt.....	Heilingenstadt
Hamela.....	Heinbr.....	Heinsberg
Hamelen.....	Heldruna.....	Heldrunen
Hameln.....	Helgenstad.....	Heilingenstadt
Hamelonia.....	Helmstadum.....	Helmstädt
Hamma.....	Helmwordesh.....	
Hammona.....		Helmwardshausen
Hammonia.....	Helnvordenhausen.....	

Helsloe.....	Elsloe	Holsatia.....	
Henb.....	Heinsberg	Holsca.....	
Henneburgum.....	Henneburg	Holtia.....	
Hensberga.....	Heinsberg	Honburg.....	Homburg
Hortford.....	Hartford	Honovei.....	Hanover
Herbimont.....	Herbement	Honovera.....	
Herbipolis.....	Wirzberg	Honstein.....	Hohnstein
Herevord.....	Hereford	Horna.....	Hoorn
Heristallum.....	Herstall	Hostilia.....	Ostiglia
Hernstadium.....	Hernstadt	Hostum.....	Höchst
Hersfeldia.....	Hersfeldt	Hoxaria.....	Höxter
Herunga.....	Hiöring	Hoxeria.....	
Hervordia.....	Hervord	Hoxeter.....	
Hertruria.....	Etruria	Hoyes.....	Huy
Hettis civitas.....	Metz	Hoyum.....	
Hibernia.....	Ireland	Hredonis.....	Rennes
Hiccioderum.....	Issoire	Hredonis civitas.....	
Hierosolyma.....	Jerusalem	Hturonis civitas.....	Tours
Hildesheimum.....	Hildersheim	Huerde.....	Hörde
Hildesia.....		Huissia.....	Huyssum
Hilpurghua.....	Hilburghausen	Hujum.....	Huy
Hilpurghusea.....		Hungaria.....	Hungary
Hirschfeld.....	Hersfeld	Huninga.....	Hüingen
Hirschfeldia.....		Huntandune.....	Huntington
Hispalis.....	Seville	Huntendune.....	
Hispania.....	Spain	Hurecum.....	Huriel
Hlmis civitas.....	Rheims	Huriacum.....	
Hnsb.....	Heinsberg	Husemum.....	Husum
Hochbergum.....	Hochberg	Hussum.....	Huissen
Hocsaria.....	Höxter	Huthu.....	Hythe
Hocst.....	Höchst	Huum.....	Huy
Hoestum.....		Huxaria.....	Höxter
Hofaliza.....	Houfalize	Hybernia.....	Ireland
Hogst.....	Höchst	Hyo.....	Huy
Hohenloe.....	Hohenlohe	Hyum.....	Huy
Hoingen.....	Hungen	Ibernia.....	Ireland
Hoist.....	Höchst	Iburch civitas.....	Driburg
Hojum.....	Huy	Icciodorum.....	Issoire
Holandia.....	Holland	Iciodorum.....	
Holca.....	Holstein	Iconnus vicus.....	Château-chimon
Hollandia.....	Holland	Insula.....	Lille
Holmia.....	Stockholm	Insula sancti Stephani.....	
Holsaca.....	Holstein		Stavenswert
Holsacia.....		Insula Stephani.....	



Insula Trajectensis.....	Utrecht	Julia .....	Jülich
Ipporegia .....	Ivrea	Juilil .....	
Ipra .....	Ypern	Juliaea villa.....	Julianges
Irlandia .....	Ireland	Juliacum .....	Jülich
Isenoberum.....	Izernore	Juliaen .....	
Isarnoberum .....		Juligum .....	
Isenach.....	Eisenach	Juliobona.....	Lilbonne
Isenacum .....		Julius Cesar .....	Saucerre
Iserenlon .....	Iserlohn	Juravia .....	Jauer
Isiodorum .....	} Issoire	Juvavia.....	Salzburg
	} Iseure	Kablasum.....	Chablais
Isleben.....	Eisleben	Kalabria .....	Calabria
Isna.....	Isny	Kala, monesterium.....	Chelles
Isola .....		Kalisia .....	Kalisch
Ispalis.....	Seville	Kalkar.....	
Isserlon .....	Iserlohn	Kalker .....	
Istaveroni .....	Staveren	Kamiin.....	Capua
Italia.....	Italy	Karinthia.....	Carintia
Jagerndorfum .....	Jägerndorf	Katimelibocum.....	
Janua .....	Genoa		Katzenellenbogen
Jartus vicus.....	Le Jarte	Kaufbirum.....	Kaufbeuren
Jerosolyma .....	Jerusalem	Kaufbrn .....	
Jetalum .....	Melle	Kepereletum .....	Quimperlé
Jever.....	Jever	Kepetum.....	
Jevera.....		Kila .....	Kile
Jevr.....		Kiovia .....	Kiew
Jhena.....	Jena	Kipereletum.....	Quimperlé
Jherosolyma.....	Jerusalem	Kniphusium .....	Knyphausen
Jleburgum.....	Eilenburg	Koingsber .....	Königburg
Jlerda.....	Lerida	Koingsbe .....	
Jllyria.....	Illyria	Kolos vár.....	Clausenburg
Jlmenauia.....	Ilmenau	Kracovia.....	Cracow
Jlmene .....		Krosna .....	Crossen
Jlva.....	Elba	Kungesberg .....	Königsberg
Jminio .....	Coimbra	Kungstein .....	Königstein
Jmola.....	Jumola	Kunigstein .....	
Jmpuriæ .....	Impurias	Kunnisse.....	Königsee
Jnginium .....	Gubbio	Kyovia .....	Kiew
Jngria.....	Ingermanland	Laibacum.....	Laibach
Jnpuriæ.....	Impurias	Lactoracium .....	Lectoure
Jnpuriarum.....		Ladunum.....	Laon
Jotrum.....	Jouarre	Laepe.....	Lewes
Jovavia .....	Salzburg	Laeveon.....	
Juerandum .....	Duérande	Laewge.....	

Lancaia.....	Lancaster	Ledessus vicus.....	Ledoux
Lancastria.....		Legeceaster.....	Leicester
Lancejia.....		Legenicium.....	Liegnitz
Landavium.....	Landau	Legerceaster .....	Leicester
Landestrosem.....	Landstrass	Legio.....	Leon
Landoinsa castra		Leibacum.....	Laibach
	Château Landon	Leiceater.....	Leicester
Landonis castrum .....		Leichtenberga....	Leuchtenberg
Landonum castrum.....		Leigeceaster.....	Leicester
Landunum.....	Laon	Lemburkum .....	Lemberg
Langanburgum....	Langanburg	Lemburgum.....	Limburg
Lato civitas.....	Lectoure	Lemego.....	Lemgo
Lauda.....	{ Lodesano Lodène	Lemovicæ.....	Limoge
Laudanum cloatum.....		Lemovica urbs.....	
Laudunis castrum		Lemvicæ.....	
	Château Landon	Lendum.....	Lens
Laudunum.....	Laon	Lendunum.....	Laon
Lausonium.....	Lausanne	Lennepium.....	Lenep
Lausonna.....		Lennis.....	Lens
Lavaca.....	Leige	Lentium.....	
Lavonia.....	Lavagna	Leoburgum.....	Laubnburg, in Prussia
Leburgum.....	Limburg		

### Answers to Correspondents.

A. M. W., Warren, Maine.—The coin of which you send rubbing is a *Peseta*, or 2-Real piece issued by Spain during the reign of Ferdinand VII (1808–1821), for Lima, Peru. There are many pieces, very similar to this one, issued for Caracas, Venezuela; this of Peru being distinguished from them by the letters L M, on the obverse, which constitute the mint-mark of Lima. The Caracas pieces are very common, this is somewhat scarce, being worth, perhaps, a dollar.

Julius, Three Rivers, Mich.—The coin of which you send rubbing is one of the Sherifs of Morocco; the date, 1226, is of the Hergira, of course, making it 1811 of our chronology. It is not a particularly rare piece, nor has it any special value, but is interesting and well worthy of a place in your cabinet.

Your plan to study Arabic and learn to read the inscriptions upon Oriental coins is a good one if you can carry it out; but we fear it will, upon trial, appear too great a task to you. Marsden on Oriental Coins is an excellent work on this class of pieces, and several works recently issued by the British Museum are very full in their descriptions. We wish you success in your undertaking.





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THE  
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### Ireland and its Earliest Coins.

(Continued from page 119.)

Whether the *money* referred to by Lanefranc, the worthy Archbishop of Canterbury, was coined in Ireland or brought there from other countries, does not appear. Cambrensis says, expressly, that it was "brought in by the *Danish* merchants," while other authorities, notably Sir James Ware, regard the money here alluded to as the coinage of Anlaf, and other early Irish kings.

The probabilities are in favor of the money in question having been derived from *both* sources, and that the rude coins of the Danes and Saxons passed current side by side with those of equal rudeness issued by the Irish themselves.

Repeated allusions run through all the early Irish chronicles, both to coined money, and silver and gold passing by weight. Among the early writings preserved in Ireland in which such allusions occur, may be mentioned the "*Leabhar Ruadh*," or the Red Book of McEogan, written in the 14th century, and very full as to detail regarding the annals of Ireland; "*Boireimhe Laighen*, or the Tribute of Leinster," which contains a history of the famous tax of six thousand cows, or their equivalent in as many ounces of silver, which had to be paid by the inhabitants of the provinces of Leinster, during the reign of "forty monarchs of Ireland;" also the "*Cogadh, Gallra Gaoidhealuibb*," which is an account of the wars of the Gauls against the Irish, in which the invasions of the Danes and Norwegians with all attendant circumstances find frequent mention, and there exist, likewise, many others.

These records contain, however, but broken and unsatisfactory notices of the early Irish kings, so far as concerns any accurate chronology of their succession, and it is very difficult to form any accurate list of the order in which they follow each other, or even of the dates of their reign.

Those who struck coins are the only ones with whom we shall find it necessary here to deal, and they may be arranged as follows:

Ivarus—872; Donald, of Monaghan—10th century; Sihtric—989–1029; Anlaf—1029.

In addition to these, several of the English Saxon monarchs, notably: Æthelred II.—978–1016, struck coins in Ireland, as did also, Canute, the Dane (1016–1035). In the supplement found added to the later editions of Simon, by some person whose name does not appear, there occurs a plate, illustrating a number of coins in the possession of a "Mr. Dnane." The coins are very

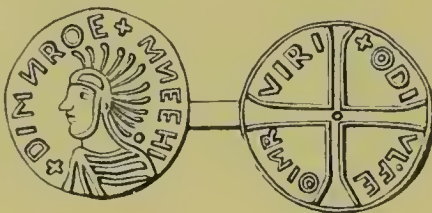
remarkable as illustrated, both from the peculiar plainness of their inscriptions, and more particularly from the fact of their being attributed to Irish kings whose names we are unable to find mentioned elsewhere.

Simon does not allude to one of them. Bishop Nicholson, in his exhaustive work, *English, Scotch and Irish Historical Libraries*, London, 1736, a standard authority at the time this singular plate was made, makes no mention of them at all, and such modern works as we have found available for consultation maintain an equal silence regarding these monarchs who issued the coins found in the collection of "Mr. Duane."

We must therefore pass them by in silence, and consider the coins of the Irish kings, mentioned in our little list above.

Of Ivarus, we have little to say, further than to notice a very clearly defined coin, bearing on the obverse the king's head, crowned to left, with the inscription, IFARVS R(ex) (d)YFLII. Ivarus Rex Dyflin (Ivarus King of Dublin), and on the reverse a cross crescent with the representation of a hand in the second and third quarters of the cross, and an inscription which has not yet been read.

This prince is frequently mentioned in the Irish chronicles, and was a veritable personage beyond a doubt. Sir James Ware says he died in 872.



Of Donald, King of Monaghan, a coin of whom we illustrate above, there is not much that is definite known. The coin itself, however, affords positive proof of his existence.

Obv. DIMNROEX MNEGHI. The king's bust to left.

Rev. ODIVLFEOIMRVIRI. A cross crescent.

The inscription on the obverse is read by Simon, "Domnaldus Rex Mnegin, by Lelewel—*Numismatique de Moyen-Age*—as "Domnaldus Rex Monagh." Either reading will answer, and still leave Donald king of Monaghan, as he undoubtedly was. Simon thinks it probable he was Domhnon, prince of the Magnati, "whence Irrosdomhnon, a territory in the province of Connaught, now part of the county of Mayo, was so called," as he considers it probable that the Magnatæ mentioned by Ptolemy, were located in that part of Connaught, and called "Mnegni," or "Mneghi."



in Irish, while Lelewel, considers the possibility of his majesty being identical with Donald O'Neal, known in the Irish annals as a king toward 956-979, but rather favors locating this coin with another Donald, who flourished according to the chronicles as late as 1019.

Of Sihtric much more that is definite is known. We find him combating the Scots in 989, vanquished and yielding to the invasion of Æthelred of England in 1014, after which we find him restored, through the aid of the great Cannte, to his throne in Dublin, and occupying it in peace for at least ten years (1019-1029), during which period he issued many coins.

These coins, modeled after those of Æthelred, are of the same general appearance as our illustration above. We will describe a few of the plainest:

No. 1.—Obv. ZIRTI DILFIM OX. Type of coins of Æthelred II.

Rev. LIOGOF O<sup>c</sup> DIFLMI.

No. 2.—Obv. ZIHTRC REX DYFLII. Bust to left.

Rev. COLBR AND MO DYFL. A cross in the field.

No. 3.—Obv. ZIHTRC REX DYFLN. Bust to left; the head covered with a casque; behind the head, a besant.

Rev. FEIREMIN MO DYFLI. Large double cross cutting the legend.

No. 4.—Obv. ZIHTRC IE DIFL. Bust as before.

Rev. FE:REN HIO DLEI. Cross like preceding, with a besant in each angle.

No. 5.—Obv. INTRC REX I DIFII. Bust as before.

Rev. NIRINN HO DFII. Cross similar to last.

No. 6.—Obv. ZIHTRC REX DYFLO.

Rev. ZIVIT MO DIFLINAM. Type of the preceeding.

The above list, will enable the reader to form a very clear idea of the manner in which the inscriptions are found upon the early Irish coins. The characteristics of the coins of Sihtric, may be thus briefly described:

1. The head; usually in profile to left, the crown strongly radiated, the rays terminating in pearls.

2. The inscription; reading *Sihtric rex Duflinor*, appearing in all manner of abbreviations.

3. The Cross, appearing on the reverse in two forms, either small, and occupying alone the centre of the field, or large, and cutting the legend with besants, or crosslets in the angles.

4. The legend of the monnoyer, or maker of the coin. The legend on the third piece described above will serve to illustrate: FEIREMIN MO DYFLI, or *Fereman made it at Dublin*, to adopt a



free translation. This Fereman, by the way, was monnoyer at Dublin, also for Æthelred II. and Canute.

The coins of Anlaf now demand our consideration, concerning which there has been much dispute; some writers claiming that he was a king of Northumberland, others that he reigned over all Ireland, and others still, that his power extended over Dublin alone. One of his coins is described as follows.

Obv. ANLAF CVNVNO (*Anlaf King*). Three shields joined in the field.

Rev. FARHAN HONETA. The rude representation of a church.

The inscription on the reverse is read by Simon, *Farman*, or *Fareman Monctarius*, which is undoubtedly correct, although many other readings have been given, and refers to the same *Fereman*, monnoyer under the other kings.

Of the church on the reverse, the same author says :

“It appears by an inquisition taken in the sixth year of Richard III., *An.* 1383, and still extant in the archives of Christ Church, Dublin, that the said church, said to be built by Sitricus *An.* 1038, was founded and endowed, time out of mind, and long before the conquest of Ireland. And as the black-book of that church ascribes the foundation of it to Sithric, son of Anlaf, king of the Ost-men of Dublin, we may very reasonably suppose that Sithric, whose coins we have produced, was the son of Anlaf, who died in the Island of Hy, in 981; that he was the person who, according the black-book, gave the ground for the building of that church, and it was begun, and perhaps endowed by his son, Anlaf, who was killed in England, on his way to Rome, in 1035, and the building perfected in 1038, by his son, Sithric the IV. If so, this prince might have had a church represented on his coins, and these might likewise have been struck by Fareman, who was his father's mint-master, and might have lived fifteen years in the service of these two princes, as there passed but nine years between the death of the one and the other.”

Regarding the coins of Anlaf, Bishop Nicholson furnishes some interesting matter, bearing directly upon the controversy as to the English or Irish origin of the coins of this king :

“This piece [the coin above described] is the same which we meet with amongst the English Saxon coins in Speed, Mr. O'Walker, and Sir Andrew Fountain. All these allow that Anlaf was son and successor to Sithric, a Danish usurper of the kingdom of Northumberland, because there are some brass *miles*, that bear Anlaf's name, amongst many of the same metal, which were all undoubtedly minted in that portion of the old Saxon Heptarchy. The learned and ingenious knight differs in opinion with his friend

Mr. O'Walker, who had acquainted him \* \* \* that the reverse of Anlaf's coin seemed to represent a church. The conjecture will appear plausible enough to any that compares this with one of the Emperor Ludovic the Fourth, given us by O. Wormius, who boldly says of the like scrawls, that they are *figura templi* (representations of a temple). But Sir Andrew must be in the right, if Anlaf lived and died, as our historians generally report his case, an infidel. The Saxon chronicle which sings the glories of his conqueror in a most sublime strain, brings him from Ireland to the fatal battle of Brunanburgh, and describes his disgraceful flight back again. The best manuscript copy has in it these words: '*Dreorig dara tha laf on dinger mera ofer deop wæter Dyflen secan est Iraland æwistmode*' (the sorry remains [of Anlaf's army] put to sea, and made for Dublin, returning to Ireland in a shattered and shameful manner.)

"Upon the whole of this story, the reader is to judge for himself, whether 'tis most likely that King Anlaf coined the several sorts of silver pennies \* \* \* in Ireland and scattered them in England, or brought them with him from Northumberland on his first arrival in Ireland. I will only beg leave to observe, that on the piece now before us there seems to be a cluster of three kingdoms [see description of coin] not much unlike the three legs, as they are called, which we see on the modern farthings of the Isle of Man. That the English historians make Anlaf king of Ireland, Northumberland and *multorum insularum*, i. e., of the Isles; and that the Mank's chronicles acknowledge Syrach and his son Godard (whom I strongly suspect to be the Northumbrian *Sithric* and *Godfrid*), to have reigned successively in their island. Anlaf, indeed, they do not mention, being perhaps ashamed of him after his ignominious defeat, but as he succeeded to his father and brother in the petty throne of Northumberland, we may well conclude that he also was king of Man. The rather, because the Mank's chronicle itself, makes Olave (which is near akin to Anlaf) to be son to *Goddard*, and his successor on the throne. The greatest difficulty is, Olave was above one hundred years younger than Anlaf, allowing computation to be right on both sides. Is this not however, the firmest ground upon which the Mank's tripos can stand?"

Of the coins of the English monarchs, Æthelred II., Canute, and others, struck in Ireland, we do not propose to speak, as their position is established beyond dispute. There remains, however, yet one series of early mediæval coins, many of which have been found in Ireland, and which have led to discussions without number.



We allude to the coins—silver pennies, like all the others here described—which bear upon their faces the heads of kings, crosses and crosslets, besants and crescents, but whose inscriptions consist solely of the meaningless I O and N, etc., run together according to the sweet will of the monnoyer who turned them out.

Much valuable time and space have been consumed in the vain endeavor to assign such of these pieces as have turned up in Irish soil to various mythical Irish kings. On the Continent they have long since come to a more sensible conclusion, viz., that the makers of these pieces did *not know how to read or spell*, and that they put upon the coins they made, such letters as bore the closest resemblance to those of their Anglo-Saxon models.

This is undoubtedly the secret of these puzzling coins; indeed Humphrey advanced the same idea thirty years ago, and was laughed at for his sagacious understanding of the case, since adopted by the most learned antiquaries of Europe.

We will give a few of these inscriptions taken from mediæval coins of different nations, drawn from that standard authority, Thomsen, *Monnaies de Moyen-Age*.

*Denmark.* Obv. NVIO EHOIII. Rev. IOHIEHHOVIEHHOIII. This coins bears a mailed bust on the obverse, and a long cross, with four crescents in the angles, on the reverse. It is assigned to Harthacanute.

*Denmark.* Obv. Bust of Christ, Byzantine type, HHHH. Rev. Long cross, DIEHHEDOH. This piece is assigned to Sven Æstrithson, 1042–1076.

*Bavaria.* Obv. Bust, full face; the hand holding a bird and a sceptre. NNN. Rev. Two men standing; one, holding a sword, is dragging the other by the hair.

*Bavaria.* Obv. Similar bust. NNNN. Rev. Similar.

*Bavaria.* Similar. NNNNN. Rev. OONNOONNOONN.

*Ireland.* Barbarous head, with large moustaches. NNN NNDI IO NNDNNNNND. Rev. Large double cross, cutting the legend, a besant and a hand in the angles. NN NN NI NN.

This piece is a fair sample of many classed as Irish, and for which different writers on Irish coins have vainly endeavored to find a place.

Those pieces, bearing the hand and other marked Irish types, may be Irish—some of them undoubtedly are—but to attempt to decipher the legends which never had any meaning, will always be a hopeless task. These inscriptions were the work of the ignorant monneyers of the age, as much in Ireland as in Denmark or Germany, and as such, mysteries they must forever remain.

The conquest of Ireland by Henry II., in 1172, follows next in



order, and with this event our consideration of the early Irish coins must come to an end. The series is a most interesting one; interesting from the veil of mystery with which it is overshadowed, if for no other reason.

Will this veil ever be lifted? The future alone can tell. The chances are certainly against the finding of any series of Irish coins which will afford a plain and accurate chronicle of her kings; but stranger things have happened in the world of numismatics, and we should hesitate to pronounce the finding of some hoard of early Irish coins affording substantial evidence of the existence of at present unknown kings, among the things that are impossible. Was not the complete succession of the Bactrian kings established by such finds?

Will the same good fortune ever come to Ireland? Who can tell?

---

### **Asiatic Copper Coins struck under British Influence.**

#### **BENGAL.**

Bengal is the most eastern province of Hindustan, and was one of the fifteen *Soubahs*, into which that empire was divided in the reign of Achan. It is situated on each side of the river Ganges, extending 720 miles east and west, and 300 miles north and south. Its principal city is Calcutta, chief, likewise, among the cities of British India.

The English established commercial intercourse with Bengal at a very early period, and made a settlement on the river Ganges at the beginning of the 17th century. Their first factory was at the town of Hoogly, but in 1689, it was removed to Calcutta, which is about twenty-six miles further down the river. By means of their fort and garrison, they protected from the demands of the rajahs, their trading vessels which came down from Patna, but in the beginning of the 18th century, they obtained from Feroksere, a firman or grant, exempting their trade from all duties, and, while the company stood in need of protection against the native princes, this was regarded as their commercial charter in India.

From the year 1742, they had frequent occasion to resist by force of arms the attacks of the Mahratta states and of the Nabobs of Bengal, till the famous battle of Plassey, in 1757, laid the foundation of their great power in that country. From that period, they became the arbiters to the succession to the nabobship of Bengal, and in 1765 assumed the government of that province, receiving from the nominal mogul, Shah Alem, a grant of the revenues of Bengal, Bahar and Orissa, on condition of paying 26 lacs of Rupees

(about £260,000) per annum. From this last date, Bengal has continued, with its dependencies, under the power of Great Britain; and whatever diversity of opinion may exist respecting the means by which that power was established, there can be no question that it has proved a most beneficial exchange to the natives, Bengal having been the seat of the greatest advancement in India.

The principal copper coin of Bengal was the *Pai*, or in the English mode of expressing it, *Pie*. This coin has undergone various modifications. The first were coined in 1782, according to Ruding, although all other authorities mention none previous to 1793. If coins were issued in the former year, they have disappeared, or possibly Ruding may have reference to a series of coins of that denomination issued by the English Government bearing native inscriptions only, which was done in 1781. Be this as it may, all authorities agree that this coin was first issued by native mints in Calcutta, in 1793. At first they bore the date on one side, and the bale mark; later, they appeared with native inscriptions only; the legend being: "*In the 37th year of the reign of Shah Alem*," the reverses being in Bengalee, Nagari, and Persian letters, and reading "*One Pai Sicca*."

In 1831, a new copper coinage was issued, a *half-anna* or *double paissa*, and a single *pie*, or twelfth of the *anna*—a four-pie piece had appeared in 1825.

In 1835, it was finally enacted that the copper coins of the Bengal presidency should be limited to the single and double *pie* or *half-anna*, and the *pie*.

For several years there were mints at Barnares, Furrukabad, and Sangor, which also coined copper pice.

The arrangement of the copper coins of Bengal are as follows:

#### GEORGE III. (1760-1820).

No. 1.—Obv. ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY, incused upon a broad raised edge. In the field, *Sicca* (having authority) *Company in the year of Christ*, in two lines of Hindustanee, following which is the date 1793, in Arabic figures. Rev. same as obverse. *Pai*. Rare. Trial piece.

No. 2.—Obv. The Bale Mark, 1794. Rev. Inscription in Hindustanee, as on No. 1. Trial piece.

No. 3.—Obv. Arms of the East India Company, with the helmet; on the ribbon A USP: REGIS & SENAT: ANGLIÆ; below the ribbon, 1809; above, near the flags, ONE PIE. Rev. In the field, in two lines of Hindustanee, *One Pai Sicca*. The same legend



No. 4.—Obv. Arms of the Company. No inscription on the ribbon; above, HALF PIE. Rev. In the field, in Hindustanee, as before, *Half Pai Sicca*; around the rim, the same in Sanscrit and Bengalee. *Rare*. Trial piece.

#### GEORGE IV. (1820–1830).

No. 5.—Obv. Arms of the East India Company, with the lion and without the helmet; on the ribbon, AUSEP: REGIS & SEN: ANGLE; below, 1824. Rev. 4, and *tschehar pai sene*, in Hindustanee, and the date 1240 (1824). 4 *Pai*.

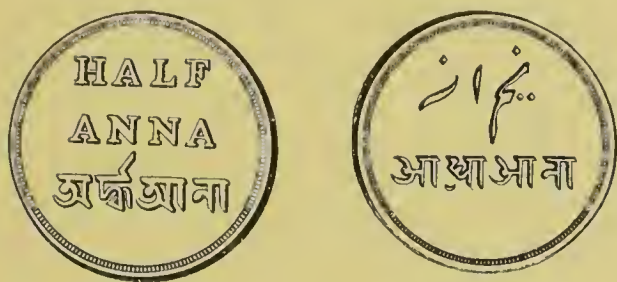
No. 6.—Obv. Similar to last; date 1825. Rev. 1, and *ik pai sene*; date in Hindustanee, between palm branches. 1 *Pai*.

No. 7.—Obv. Similar piece, but bearing the date 1833, while the Mohammedan date is still 1240. The latter date must be an error of the die sinker. 1 *Pai*.

No. 8.—Obv. Similar to No. 5; date, 1825. Rev. 2, and *du pai sene*; date in Hindustanee. 2 *Pai*.

No. 9.—Obv. Similar to No. 5; date 1825. Rev. 4, and *tschehar pai sene*; date in Hindustanee. 4 *Pai*.

No. 10.—Obv. ONE PIE; below, in Bengalee, *one pai*. Rev. The same inscription; above, in Hindustanee, below, in Sanscrit.



#### WILLIAM IV. (1830–1837).

No. 11.—Obv. HALF ANNA, below which, in Bengalee, is *one-half anna*. Rev. The same inscription; above, in Hindustanee, below, in Sanscrit.

This piece and No. 10, were coined in Calcutta, in 1831, for use in the province of Bengal; they remained current until 1844.

No. 12.—Obv. Arms of the East India Company; upon the ribbon, AUSEP: REG: & SEN: ANG: Date, 1835. Rev. EAST INDIA COMPANY. In the field, between laurel branches, 1-12 | ANNA, below which, in Hindustanee, is *tsalals pai* (one-third pai).

No. 13.—Obv. Arms of the East India Company; motto as before, 1835. Rev. EAST INDIA COMPANY. Within a wreath, ONE |

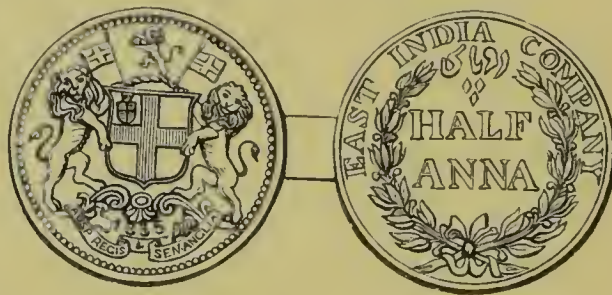


QUARTER | ANNA, and above, *one pai*, in Hindustanee. The words "one quarter anna," in large bold letters.

No. 14.—Obv. Similar to last. The lion above the shield, larger. Rev. Similar to last. The words "one quarter Anna" in smaller letters, and the workmanship of the entire piece superior.

No. 15.—Obv. Similar to last. Large, straight date (1835). Rev. Similar to last. The words "one quarter Anna" much smaller; the wreath very different.

No. 16.—Obv. Similar to last. Smaller and slightly curved date (1835). The words small, and the wreath thicker, and very different from either of the previous numbers.



No. 17.—Obv. Arms of the company, with motto as in No. 12, Date 1835. Rev. EAST INDIA COMPANY. In the field, between laurel branches, HALF | ANNA, and above, *two pai*, in Hindustanee.

#### VICTORIA (1837—).

No. 18.—Obv. Similar to last. Date 1845. Rev. Similar to last.

No. 19.—Obv. Similar to last. Date 1848. Rev. Within a laurel wreath, 1-12 | ANNA, above, *tsalats pai* (one-third pai), in Hindustanee.

No. 20.—Obv. Arms as before. Date 1853. Rev. EAST INDIA COMPANY. Within a laurel wreath,  $\frac{1}{2}$  | PICE.

No. 21.—Obv. Arms of the East India Company, with the lion and helmet; motto on ribbon reads: AUSP: REGIS ET SEN: ANGLIÆ. Date 1857. Rev. EAST INDIA COMPANY. Within a laurel wreath, ONE | QUARTER | ANNA; above, *one pai*, in Hindustanee.

No. 22.—Obv. Arms of the East India Company, with the lion, but without the helmet; motto reads as in previous number. Date 1858. Rev. Similar to last.

No. 23.—Obv. C. G. (Calcutta Government). An ornament. Rev. Pi  $\frac{1}{4}$  C E. Heavy double border. Thick. *Rare*. around the edge in Sanscrit and Bengalee. Stars separate the languages. *Rare*. Trial piece.

### Obituary.

---

Since the last issue of the JOURNAL, it has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove from this world, in the midst of his activity and the very flower of his manhood, one who has been actively associated with its publication from its first inception.

Mr. Charles H. Edeson, for many years, the trusted and efficient superior of the employees of the house of Scott & Co., departed this life on Sunday, August 3d, after a painful illness of less than three weeks.

Mr. Edeson was born at Newark, New Jersey, on May 19th, 1851, and was, consequently, at the time of his death, but slightly advanced in his thirty-fourth year. During his early life he resided in Newark, and Brooklyn, New York. Entering the employ of Messrs. Scott & Co., as a boy, on the 17th of March, 1870, he began to give evidence almost immediately of a remarkable aptitude for the peculiar business in which he had embarked, and in an incredibly short space of time had mastered the general outlines of those two most difficult sciences, Numismatics and Philatelics. Possessed of a wonderful memory, and, what is far more rare, a faculty of systematizing knowledge once acquired, he steadily progressed in his studies of coins and stamps, until, at the time of his decease, he occupied a most enviable position in the front ranks of the experts in both these pleasing studies.

Of Philatelics this was particularly true. Stamps were Mr. Edeson's particular and especial field, and one which he

had fully mastered in all its infinite detail, carrying his knowledge of the subject to such an extent, that for some years previous to his death, he had been generally acknowledged as the leading expert in Philately in America.

Local collectors of both coins and stamps, and in fact all who have been accustomed to visit the establishment of which he had charge, will find it hard to realize that his familiar form and voice will be seen and heard no more; the correspondents of the house all over the United States will sadly feel his loss for years to come. But such is the unyielding law of humanity, from all time, and will be to all time! The old, to-day, the young, to-morrow; prattling infancy, vigorous manhood, three-score-and-ten—all, all must stand ready to obey the summons when it comes.

Than the subject of this notice few could have been better prepared, upright and honorable in all his dealings, genial and kind in his manner, faithful in every relation of life, what more is there to be said?

To the writer, his loss is that of an old and valued friend, to the Numismatic and Philatelic world, the death of Charles H. Edeson is a positive calamity, and one which can best be appreciated by the many collectors who for years have been accustomed to look upon him as their instructor and guide.

Mr. Edeson leaves to mourn his loss, a wife and two children, a boy of eight and a girl of five years. The funeral ceremonies took place at his late residence, 426 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, August 6th, at 8 P. M., the interment being at Greenwood on the following day.



# Names of European Cities and Towns appearing upon Coins, with their Modern Signification.

(Continued from page 128.)

Leodicum.....	Liege	Lingonum augustodunensium..	
Leodium.....			Autun
Leopolis.....	Lauenburg	Lingonum civitas.....	Langres
	in Prussia	Linieusis civitas...	Linriech-on-
Leopardia.....	Leuwarden		the-Rhine
Leptinæ fisco.....	L'Estines	Linium.....	Ligny
Leswa.....	Lewes	Linivar.....	Leuwarden
Leucha civitas.....	Toul	Linvert.....	
Leuchteberga.....	Leuchtenberg	Lipces.....	Leipzig
Leuchtenberga.....		Lipcens.....	
Leucum.....	Lecco	Lipcum.....	
Leutenberga.....	Leutenberg	Lipes.....	
Lewenstein.....	Löwenstein	Lipesia.....	
Lewerda.....	Leuwarden	Lipia.....	Lippe
Leziniaum.....	Lusignan	Lipizk.....	Leipzig
Leiburnum.....	Livorno	Lippia.....	Lippe
Lich.....	Lych	Lippzina.....	Leipzig
Lichtenberga.....	Lichtenberg	Lipsia.....	Leipzig
Liepland.....	Livornia	Liptina.....	L'Estines
Ligiacum.....	Ligny	Liscovini civitas.....	Langres
Lignicium.....	Liegnitz	Litthauen.....	Lithuania
Ligraceaster.....	Leicester	Lituania.....	
Lihraceaster.....		Lindinghausen..	Lüdinghausen
Lilia.....	Lille	Liviaum.....	Leguago
Limariacum.....	Limore or	Lixium.....	Lixheim
	Limeray	Lixinum.....	Lizienx
Limborg.....	Limburg	Lixoviorum civitas.....	
Limburgum.....		Lixum.....	Lixheim
Limusin.....	Limosin	Liziniacum.....	Lusignan
Limodicæ.....	Limoge	Lobanum.....	Lobzow
Limovecæ.....		Loceburgum..	Luxenburg
Limovicæ civitas.....		Locus sanctus.....	Lieusaint
Linacola.....	Lincoln	Lodova.....	Lodève
Linburgum.....	Limburg	Lodovicum.....	
Lincolne.....	Lincoln	Lodovilla.....	Leudeville
Linconum civitas.....	Langres	Lodovisum.....	Lodève
Lincortum.....	Elincourt	Lodunum.....	Laon
Lindcoln.....	Lincoln	Loncinum.....	Luenz
Lineium.....	Ligny	Londonia civitas.....	London
Lingones.....	Langres	Longavilla.....	Longneville
Lingonis.....		Longobardus.....	Lombardy

Longovicum.....	Longwyç	Lundr.....	London
Lora.....	Lohra	Luneburgum.....	Lüneburg
Lorena.....	Lorraine	Laonceum.....	Lienz
Losanum.....	Lausanne	Luonzum.....	.....
Losonium.....	.....	Luntolengia.....	Lorraine
Lossa.....	Loss	Lusatia.....	Lausitz
Lossovius monesterium	Luxeuil	Lusdunum.....	Lyons
Lotaringia.....	Lorraine	Lusenburgum.....	Luxemburg
Lotharingia.....	.....	Lussalia.....	Lussac
Lothoringia.....	.....	Lusseborcum.....	Luxemburg
Lotoregia.....	.....	Lintetia Parisiorum.....	Paris
Lotorengia.....	.....	Liteva.....	Lodève
Loufenberg.....	Laufenburg	Lutra.....	Lüders
Lovania.....	Löwen	Lutrenum.....	.....
Luanum.....	Loano	Lüttich.....	Liège
Lubeca.....	Lubeck	Lutsemburgum.....	Luxemburg
Lubiana.....	Laiback	Luxemburgum.....	.....
Lubica.....	Lubeck	Luzzarina.....	Luzara
Luca.....	Lucca	Lyda.....	Lydford
Lucdunum.....	Lyons	Lyncz.....	Linz
Luceburgum.....	Luxemburg	Macerata.....	Macerata
Lucemburgum.....	.....	Macirata.....	.....
Lucerna.....	Lucerne	Maclorium.....	St. Malo
Luciburgum.....	Luxemburg	Macontia civitas.....	Mayence
Lucidunum castrum.....	Mons	Magdeburgum.....	Magdeburg
Ludedisvicus.....	Leudeville	Madela.....	Madel
Ludene.....	London	Madrin villa.....	Marney
Ludera.....	Lüders	Madronas.....	Madre
Luke.....	Lügde	Madnana.....	Mayenne
Ludighusen.....	Ludinghausen	Maeldun.....	Malden
Ludra.....	Lüders	Magade...g.....	Magdeburg
Ludunum.....	Laon	Magdalonum.....	Matalona
Luenca.....	Lienz	Magdeburgum.....	Magdeburg
Lugdum civitas.....	Lyons	Magdunum.....	Mehun
Lugdunum.....	.....	Magium.....	Meghen
Lugdunum Battavorum.	Leyden	Magnopolis.....	Mecklenburg
Lugdunum Clavatum.....	Laon	Magontia.....	Mayence
Lugidonum.....	Lyons	Maguncia.....	.....
Lugidnum.....	.....	Maguntia civitas.....	.....
Luid.....	Ludlow	Mainz.....	Mayence
Lunden.....	London	Majorica.....	Majorca
Lundene.....	.....	Malacca.....	Malaga
Lunder.....	.....	Malnberg.....	Smallenberg
Lundinuon.....	Lund	Malphitatum.....	Amalfi

Martis Mons.....	Stadtberg	Medenblecum.....	Medemblick
Masiciacum.....	Masecyck	Mediannus vicus....	Moyenvic
Masicum.....		Medioburgus.....	Middleburg
Massa.....	Massa	Mediolanum.....	Milan
Massillia.....	Marseilles	Mediolanum Castrum	
Massoria.....	Masuren		Château Meillant
Matacona civitas.....	Mâcon	Medio Matricorum.....	Metz
Mataro.....	Mataro	Medogus.....	Medoc
Matisco.....	Mâcon	Medolus.....	Melle
Matisconium.....		Medulæ.....	Medoli
Matiscen.....		Medullæ.....	
Maumidunum.....	Mehun	Medunta.....	Mante
Mauriacus vicus....	Mauriac	Megalopolis.....	Mecklenburg
Maurienna.....	Maurienne	Megapolis.....	
Mauriniane.....	Morienval	Meidæ.....	Meaux
Maxima.....	Vienna	Meipis civitas.....	
Mechlenburg.....	Mecklenburg	Meldæ.....	
Mechlinum.....	Mecheln	Meldis civitas.....	
Meclodunum.....	Melun	Meldunum.....	
Medæ.....	Meaux	Meldus civis.....	
Mansfeld.....	Mansfeld	Meledunum.....	Melun
Mansveldt.....		Melfictum.....	Molfetta
Mantoue.....	Mantua	Melhiars.....	Château Meillant
Montora.....		Meliani castrum.....	
Marca.....	Mark	Melianus.....	
Marcha.....	La Marche	Melidunum castrum....	Melun
Marchia.....		Melita.....	Malta
Marchia Pontis.....	Pont-à-Mousson	Mellicum.....	Melk
Marchionatus orientalis		Melodunum.....	Melun
	Ostmark	Melpis civitas.....	Meaux
Marcillacum.....	Marcilliac	Melricum.....	Melrich
Mareborcum.....	Marburg	Meltinum.....	Melzi
Markeia.....	La Marche	Memminga.....	Memmingen
Marsallum.....	Marsal	Merada.....	Merode
Marsallus vicus.....		Meranum.....	Meran
Marsberg.....	Stadtberg	Merandes.....	Merode
Marspurg.....		Mercia.....	
Mars Mons.....		Meruda.....	
Martiniacum.....	Martinach	Messana.....	Messina
Martisburgum.....	Merseburg	Messeranum.....	Messerano
Medanteynum.....	Mante	Metæ.....	Metz
Medebeke.....	Medebach	Metallum.....	Melle
Medemnas civitas....	Melantois	Metalum.....	
Medenantum.....		Mettis.....	Metz



Mettis civitas.....	Minzenberg.....
Metullum.....Melle	Mirandula.....Mirandola
Mendunum.....Meun	Miranda.....Merode
Meursia.....Meurs	Misnia.....Meissen
Meydeburgum.....Magdeburg	Missiacum.St. Mesmin de Micy
Middelburgum.....Middelburg	Miltis civitas.....Metz
Miled castellum..Château Miled	Mli.....Milan
Milhusina.....Mühlhausen	Mettis civitas.....Metz
Miltinb..g.....Miltenberg	Mocontia.....Mayence
Mimas.....Mende	Modætia.....Monga
Mimatum civitas.....	Mœlenhemum.....Mülheim
Mimigardeford.....Münster	Mœlhemum.....
Mimingardaford.....	Mœrsia.....Meurs
Minda.....Minden	Mogoncia.....Mayence
Minorica.....Minorca	Mogontia.....
Minorisa.....Manresa	Mogotiacum.....
Minorissa.....	Moguntia.....
Minsterbergum...Münsterberg	Moilenhemum.....Mühlheim
Minteona.....Minden	Moirza.....Meurs
Mintzberga.....Münzenberg	Molenheim.....Mühlheim

### Answers to Correspondents.

J. S. T., Lafayette, Indiana. The number of quarter dollars issued in 1827, is said to have been 4,000. They are extremely rare.

Peter S. Huntsville, Alabama. The coin of which you send rubbing, is an English token of the "Spence" series. Lord George Gordon, whose head graces the obverse, was the inciter and leader of the celebrated "No Popery" mob, which consisted of 40,000 persons who assembled at St. George's Fields, under the name of the Protestant Association, to carry up a petition to Parliament for the repeal of the act which granted certain indulgences to Roman Catholics. The mob once raised, could not be dispersed, but proceeded to the most daring outrages, pillaging, burning and pulling down the chapels and private houses of the Catholics first, but afterwards of several other persons; breaking open prisons and setting the prisoners free, even attempting the bank of England, and, in fact, totally overcoming the civil power for nearly six days. At length, by the aid of armed associations of the citizens, the horse and foot guards, and the militia of several counties, the riot was quelled. It commenced June 2d, 1780. Lord George Gordon was tried for high treason, but was finally acquitted.



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### Guadeloupe and its Coins and Medals.

The island of Guadeloupe, one of the most considerable of the Leeward Islands, has passed through political scenes and changes as varied as any island of the Lesser Antilles, leaving behind, as such scenes of war and strife invariably do, coins and medals commemorating the events to which they refer.

In position Guadeloupe lies at about the centre of the great bend in the chain of the Leeward Islands, midway between Dominica and Montserrat. In beauty of tropical scenery and mildness of climate it is unexcelled by any island in the West Indies. Properly speaking, it consists of two islands, separated from each other by a narrow channel, about five miles in length, and from thirty to one hundred yards wide, called *La Rivière Salée*, or Salt River, at the north end of which, is a large bay, called *Le Grand Cul-de-Sac*, while the southern end takes a similar, but smaller form, and is known as "*Petit Cul-de-Sac*."

The chief town of Guadeloupe is St. Louis, or, as it is more commonly called, Point-a-Pitre. It is situated at the south entrance to the Salt River, and is possessed of some 15,000 inhabitants. In 1843 this town was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, which occurred upon the 8th of February of that year, on which occasion some 4,000 of its inhabitants perished.

To Guadeloupe belongs the honor of having been visited by the great Discoverer himself, Columbus having landed there in 1493. It was first colonized by the French, however, in 1635, and later by the Dutch, in 1638. Both these nations were expelled by the Spaniards, who themselves abandoned the island in 1750, when the original settlers resumed possession. From the southern portion of the island, being that visited by Columbus, the French were never expelled until the coming of the English in 1759. From this date until the Peace of 1814 the harbors of this unhappy island were the seat of many naval battles, between the English and French, and her soil passed back and forth from one of these nations to the other, until its final cession to France at the date above named, in the possession of which nation it has since remained. The dates of its different captures are as follows:

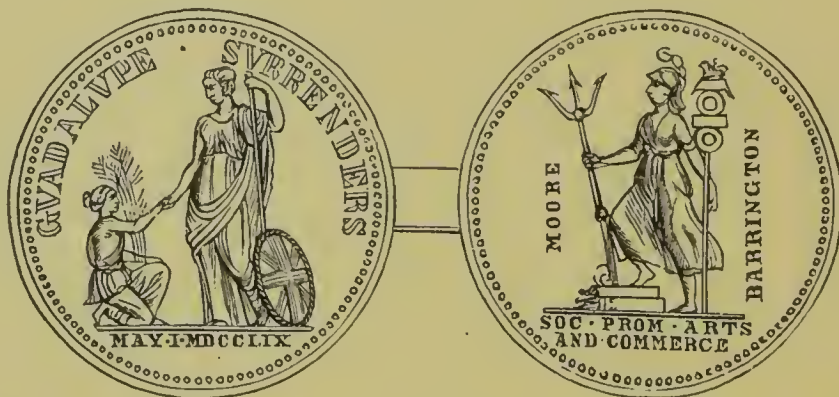
Taken by the English from the French, 1759. Restored to the French 1763. Taken by the English in 1779, 1794, and 1810. At the latter date, in order to allure the Swedes into a coalition against France, England ceded them the island. With the consent of Sweden it was finally restored to France in 1814.

So far as regular coins are concerned, issued for circulation in the island alone, Guadeloupe does not possess any. Under French rule there were no coins or medals struck for the island of any



sort; but during the different attacks of the French and English, some of which amounted to quite respectable sieges, Spanish money was counterstamped for use under necessity, and as peace succeeded war, medals were struck commemorating the events.

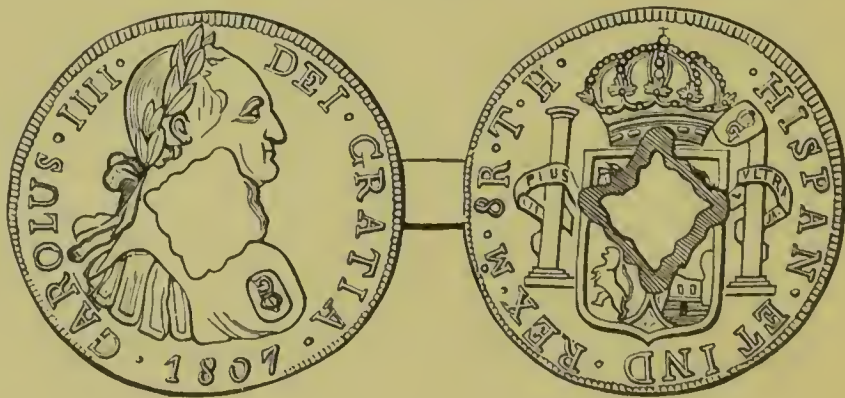
The arrangement of the coins and medals of Guadeloupe is as follows:



No. 1.—Obv. GVADALVPE · SVRRENDERS Britannia presenting her right hand to a kneeling female (the personification of the island), who holds in her left hand a bundle of sugar cane. Britannia in her left hand holds a lance, against the foot of which leans an oval shield bearing the double cross of Great Britain. In ex., MAY · I · MDCCLIX.

Rev. Britannia with helmeted head standing with the right foot resting upon the prow of a vessel. In her right hand she holds a trident; in her left an ensign surmounted by a lion. On the left of the figure, MOORE; on the right, BARRINGTON. In ex., SOC · PROM · ARTS · AND · COMMERCE.

This is a medal in copper, struck after the successful conquest of Guadeloupe by Admiral Moore and General Barrington in 1759.



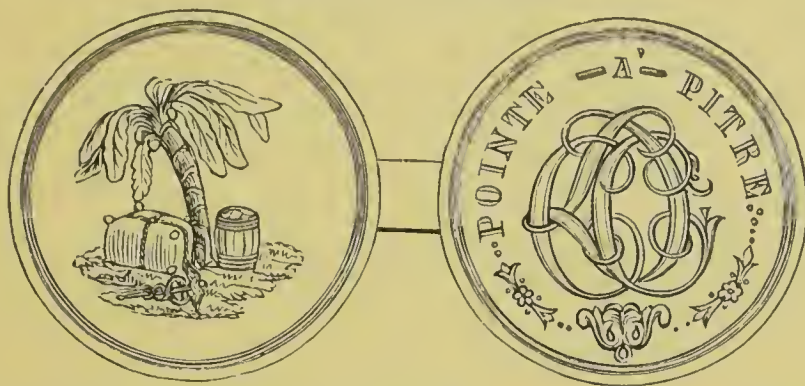
No. 2.—A Spanish dollar of Charles III., date 1807, bearing the mint-mark of the city of Mexico, counter-stamped on both sides with a large G crowned. The centre is pierced with a large triangular hole. Siege piece, used during the attacks made on the island during the Peninsular war, known as the *Gourde*, or 10 *Livres*.

No. 3.—Similar piece, date 1811. Crowned G on both sides, and bears mint-mark of Lima. *Gourde*.

No. 4.—Similar piece, on Spanish coin of smaller denomination. 2 *Livres*.

No. 5.—A Spanish Medio-Real of Ferdinand VI., bearing mint-mark of the city of Mexico, and date 1758. Crowned G on both sides.  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Livre*.

#### POINT-À-PITRE.



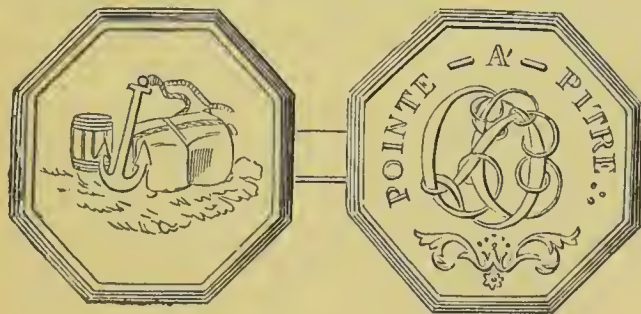
No. 6.—Obv. A palm tree, slightly bent to the left; upon the grass beneath the tree, a bale, a cask, and the staff of Mercury.

Rev. POINTE-À-PITRE, several heavy floral ornaments completing the circle. In the field, the letters C D C (Cercle du Commerce), in monogram. Copper medal of the Trading Company.

No. 7.—The same, struck in iron.

No. 8.—Obv. Upon a grassy ground, the staff of Mercury, below a chest with the Gallic cock, an anchor, bale and cask; in the background a three-masted ship; above, to the left, the sun.

Rev. POINTE-À-PITRE. In the field, the monogram, as before. Iron medal of the Trading Company.





No. 9.—Obv. Upon a grassy ground, a cask and an anchor; the latter rests against a bale.

Rev. POINTE-À-PITRE. The ornaments and monogram as before. Copper medal of the Trading Company. Octagonal.

No. 10.—The same, struck in iron.

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### Asiatic Copper Coins struck under British Influence.

#### CEYLON.

Ceylon, an island in the Indian Ocean, is separated from the Coromandel coast of the great peninsula of Hindustan by the Gulf of Manaar, a narrow strait, full of shoals, which receives from the natives the name of "Adam's Bridge," owing to the legend current among them that the great progenitor of the human race, after foolishly lending a too willing ear to female persuasion, and partaking of the fatal fruit, crossed here, passing from the island, which they imagine to have been the terrestrial paradise, to the shores of the continent beyond.

Mention is found of Ceylon among the writers of antiquity, but the accounts which they give of it are very incorrect and contradictory. In modern times, the Portuguese were the first Europeans who visited the island, it being discovered in 1505, by Almeyda, one of that nation, who was accidentally driven from his cruise off the Maldine Islands, by the violence of the currents, into one of the harbors of this country. The situation of the island, and the productions in which it abounded, excited him to cultivate a closer connection with the natives, while the difficulty they found in repelling the attacks of the Arabs rendered them willing to form an alliance with this powerful and, at that time, enterprising nation.

Accordingly, when Almeyda was introduced to the king, he easily succeeded in persuading him to pay the Portuguese an annual tribute of 250,000 pounds of cinnamon, on condition that they would protect his coast from every hostile invasion. In order, however, to obtain a monopoly of this valuable article, these ambitious adventurers soon attempted to form a settlement on the island. This naturally excited the jealousy and indignation of the native princes; but after a long and bloody struggle the Portuguese succeeded in reducing the whole of the coast under their dominion, and drove the unfortunate Ceylonese to the mountains in the interior parts of the country. From thence, the natives made frequent incursions on the coast, and destroyed the plantations of their invaders, while they, in return, exercised toward the inhabi-



tants every species of oppression and barbarity known to the devout Christian of the 16th century.

For more than one hundred years this desultory warfare continued, when the unhappy Ceylonese at length accepted the offers of protection made by the Dutch, who, in 1632, agreeably to a previous treaty, sent a powerful armament to act in concert with the native princes against their oppressors. The struggle which ensued was long and bloody; every pass, every fortress, was warmly disputed by them; and after the Portuguese were driven from their stations, except Colombo, the seat of the government, they seemed determined to perish rather than to yield it up. The Dutch invested the town, but the besieged baffled all their attempts, and rejected every proposal of surrender with disdain. At length, however, famine and disease began to subdue those brave spirits who had despised death in every other form. After a siege of seven months, Colombo surrendered to the Dutch, in 1656; and, by the fall of this place, an end was put to the dominion of the Portuguese, after it had subsisted for about a century and a half.

But although the Ceylonese had changed masters, the state of affairs in their lovely island, blessed in every way by the hand of nature and cursed only by the hand of man, were but slightly improved. True, the Dutch were not as barbarous and cruel as their predecessors, the Portuguese; but they were, nevertheless, selfish and aggressive, and waged almost incessant warfare with the unhappy native princes, those with the kings of Candy being particularly severe.

Such was the condition of Ceylon when an attempt was made by the British, in 1782, to obtain possession of the European part of the island. The attack proved unsuccessful at that time, but was, later, renewed against the united forces of the Dutch and French, who had combined to retain possession of the island. In 1795, a body of English troops landed in Ceylon and forcibly took possession, driving out the Dutch entirely, and, after numerous wars with the natives, this powerful government, by her usual methods, completed their subjugation and annexed Ceylon to her Indian possessions, where it has since remained. The complete sovereignty of the island was assumed by England in 1815.

The coinage of Ceylon dates back to a very remote period, the native kings having issued money in various metals, particularly copper, as early as the 12th century. In the cabinet of the writer are two of the earliest of these pieces; a *Massa*, and a *Half-Massa*, of Parâkrama Bâhn (1153-1186), bearing a hideous figure on one side, intended possibly for an idol, or representation of some Ceylonese deity, or possibly for the redoubtable Parâkrama Bâhu,

himself, while the other bears the name of the king, in the native characters. Under the Portuguese *régime*, there does not appear to have been any coinage for the island; but after the advent of the Dutch, copper *Stuivers*, of various denominations from the eighth to the double Stuiver appeared, also tin pieces bearing the name of *Duits*.

The former were thick shapeless lumps of copper, in imitation of the Indian native coinage, bearing upon the obverse in rude letters II St, I St., etc.; and upon the reverse, the monogram of the Dutch East India company, V O C, surmounted by a small letter C, which indicated that it was either struck in Ceylon, or elsewhere, for use on the island. With the advent of the English, Fanams and Rix Dollars of silver were introduced, and the thick Dutch Stuivers continued in changed form, bearing an elephant on one side, and the inscription "Ceylon Government" on the other, with the figures 24, 48, etc., to indicate the portion of the Rix Dollar the coin represented.

The arrangement of the copper coinage of Ceylon, struck under British influence, is as follows:

#### GEORGE III. (1760-1820).

No. 1.—Obv. An Elephant to left. Beneath, 1801; the whole surrounded by a circle of pearls, enclosed within two lines. Rev. CEYLON. GOVERNMENT:, within a similar circle, in the centre of which, surrounded by a circle of lines, is **48**. Thick planchet. *Stuiver*. (1-48 Rix Dollar).

No. 2.—Similar piece. Date, 1803. Thick planchet. *Stuiver*.

No. 3.—Similar piece, but the elephant is larger and the date smaller. Date, 1803. Thick planchet. *Stuiver*.

No. 4.—Similar piece. Letters on reverse much smaller. Date, 1803. Thick planchet. *Stuiver*.

No. 5.—Similar piece. Letters on reverse very small. Date, 1803. Thick planchet. *Stuiver*.

No. 6.—Similar piece. Date, 1804. Thick planchet. *Stuiver*.

No. 7.—Similar piece. Date, 1807. Thick planchet. *Stuiver*.

No. 8.—Similar piece. Date, 1808. No period after the word CEYLON upon the reverse. Thick planchet. *Stuiver*.

No. 9.—Similar piece to No. 1. Date, 1812. Thick planchet. *Stuiver*.

No. 10.—Obv. The Elephant to left. Beneath, 1801. Rev. CEYLON. GOVERNMENT:, within lines as in No. 1. In the centre, **24**. Thick planchet. *Two Stuivers* (1-24 Rix Dollar).

No. 11.—Similar piece. The lettering and the elephant smaller. Date, 1801. Thick planchet. *Two Stuivers*.



No. 12.—Similar piece. Date, 1803. No period after the word CEYLON. Thick planchet. *Two Stuivers*.

No. 13.—Similar piece. Letters upon reverse smaller. Date, 1803. Thick planchet. *Two Stuivers*.

No. 14.—Similar piece. Letters upon reverse very small. Date, 1803. Thick planchet. *Two Stuivers*.

No. 15.—Similar piece. Elephant much larger. Date, 1803. Thick planchet. *Two Stuivers*.

No. 16.—Similar piece. Elephant faces right instead of left. Date, 1803. Thick planchet. *Two Stuivers*.

No. 17.—Similar piece. Date, 1805. Small elephant. No period after the word CEYLON. Thick planchet. *Two Stuivers*.

No. 18.—Similar piece. Date, 1813. Small Elephant. Thick planchet. *Two Stuivers*.

No. 19.—Similar piece. Date, 1815. Small Elephant. Thick planchet. *Two Stuivers*.

No. 20.—Obv. The Elephant to left. Beneath, 1801. Rev. CEYLON. GOVERNMENT:, within lines, as in No. 1. In the centre, **12**. Thick planchet. *Four Stuivers*. (1-12 Rix Dollar).

No. 21.—Similar piece. Date, 1803. Thick planchet. *Four Stuivers*.

No. 22.—Similar piece. The Elephant larger. Date, 1803. Thick planchet. *Four Stuivers*.

No. 23.—Similar piece. Date, 1804. Thick planchet. *Four Stuivers*.

No. 24.—Similar piece. The Elephant larger. Date, 1804. Thick planchet. *Four Stuivers*.

No. 25.—Similar piece. Date, 1805. Thick planchet. *Four Stuivers*.

No. 26.—Obv. CEYLON. An Elephant to left, standing upon a twisted ornament. Beneath, 1805. Beneath the date, a small ornament. Rev. CEYLON. GOVERNMENT:, within lines, as in No. 1. In the centre, within a circle of pearls, **12**. *Four Stuivers*.

No. 27.—Similar piece to No. 20. Date, 1811. Thick planchet. *Four Stuivers*.

No. 28.—Similar piece to No. 20. Date, 1813. Thick planchet. *Four Stuivers*.

No. 29.—Similar piece to No. 20. Date, 1815. Thick planchet. *Four Stuivers*.

Of this series there exists a great variety of planchets and dies. Of the former, some are much thicker than others, and are irregularly shaped. Of the latter, there exist many varieties of lettering and differences in the size of the elephant. There is no reason to doubt that *all* the denominations were struck for the different



dates. The specimens described, however, are all of which we can find any notice.

No. 30.—Obv. An Elephant, to left, standing upon a grassy ground. Beneath, 1802. The whole surrounded by a circle of small rings. Rev. CEYLON. GOVERNMENT. In the centre, within a circle of pearls, **192**. The whole surmounted by a circle of small rings. *One Quarter Stuiver*. (1-192 Rix Dollar).

No. 31.—Similar piece. Upon the reverse, **96**. *One-Half Stuiver*. (1-96 Rix Dollar).

No. 32.—Similar piece. Upon the reverse, **48**. *Stuiver*. (1-48 Rix Dollar).

In this series some specimens bear beneath the denominational figures, 192, 96 and 48, a small line.



No. 33.—Obv. GEORGIUS III D: G: BRITANNIARUM REX. Laurelled bust to right. Rev. CEYLON | ONE | HALF STIVER. An Elephant, to left, standing upon a grassy ground. In ex., 1815.

No. 34.—Obv. Similar to last. Rev. CEYLON | ONE STIVER. Elephant, as before. In ex., 1815.

No. 35.—Obv. Similar to last. Beneath the bust, in minute letters, T. W. (Thomas Wyon—die-sinker). Rev. CEYLON | TWO STIVERS. Elephant, as before. In ex., 1815.

#### VICTORIA (1837—).



No. 36.—Obv. At the top of an ornamented circle, VICTORIA ; at the bottom, QUEEN. Diademed bust, to left. At the base of the neck, in minute letters, C. M. (Colombo Mint?) Rev. CEYLON. QUARTER. CENT. 1870. Within a circle, a cocoa-palm ; to the left,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , followed by an inscription in Ceylonese ; to the right, inscription in the same language.

No. 37.—Obv. Similar to last. Rev. CEYLON. HALF. CENT. 1870. Cocoa-palm as before. Ceylonese inscription to left, preceded by  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

No. 38.—Obv. Similar to last. Rev. CEYLON. ONE. CENT. 1870. Cocoa-palm and Ceylonese inscription.

No. 39.—Obv. Similar to last. At the base of the neck, in minute letters, C. MINT. Rev. CEYLON. FIVE. CENTS. 1870. Cocoa-palm and Ceylonese inscription.

### COLOMBO.

No. 40.—Obv. COFFEE PICKER'S CHIT. A female head, to right. Rev. PILO FERNANDO \* 2D  $\frac{1}{4}$  \*. Beneath, COLOMBO. Square.

Colombo, the principal city in Ceylon, offers this token alone. There exists, however, a handsome Dutch medal, bearing date, 1668, of this city.

### Armenia, and the Coins of its Little Kings.

The early history of Armenia is involved in obscurity; nevertheless it is certain that from a very early period it was not only an independant kingdom, but succeeded in remaining so throughout the constant wars and aggressions of the Assyrian, Babylonian, and other mighty nations, that over and over again tried to subdue it. It was at length forced to yield to the Saracen arms, during the reign of Justinian II., in the eighth century, who burst from the inaccessible wilds about Mount Caucasus, and, like a torrent, over-spread the neighboring nations.

The Saracens were later dispossessed by the Turks, who shortly afterward, turning their arms eastward, became so much engaged in a war with Persia, that the Armenians broke loose from their yoke, and elected kings of their own.

This race of kings are generally denominated by historians (we know not for what reason), as the "little kings of Armenia." They issued a series of coins of peculiarly bold and excellent workmanship considering their day and place, which frequently appear in collections, and which are almost invariably, in this country, classed among "coins unknown."

With the view of throwing a little light in this dark numismatic

corner, we subjoin a list of these kings and the dates of their reign, together with a list of the more prominent of their coins.

- 1080. Roupene I., of the race of Archod.
- 1095. Constantine I.
- 1099. Thoras I.
- 1123. Leon I.
- 1141-1144. Interregnum, during which Armenia was under the domination of the emperors of the East.
- 1144. Thoros II.
- 1167. Thomas, Bailiff of Antioch, god-father of the preceding king.
- 1169. Mlek, uncle of Thomas.
- 1174. Roupene II., brother of the preceding king.
- 1181. Leon II., nephew of the preceding king.
- 1219. Isabelle, daughter of Leon II., and Philip of Antioch, afterward Hethum-Raymond Rupin, reigning until 1220.
- 1269. Leon III.
- 1289. Hethum II.
- 1293. Thoros III.
- 1296. Sempad.
- 1297. Constantine II.
- 1305. Leon IV.
- 1307. Ochin.
- 1320. Leon V.
- 1342. Constantine III.
- 1343. Guy de Lusignan, Crusader.
- 1345. Constantine IV.
- 1363. Leon VI., driven from the throne by the Turks in 1375.

The boundries of "little Armenia, the kingdom founded by Roupene I., at the end of the eleventh century, had for its limits the Black Sea, Georgia, the Euphrates, the chain of Mount Ararat, the principalities of Odessa and Antioch, the Mediterranean and the empire of Trebizonde.

The coins of its kings were of gold, silver and copper. In the former metal was the Bezant, or Tenar; in silver the Tahegan, or Tram, and in copper, the Pogh, or Tank. The mint was in the city of Sis. The legends are in the Armenian language, and the workmanship bold and striking.

The types represent the king being crowned by Christ; two lions standing, and turning slightly backward, between them being a cross; one lion crowned and passing to the right, behind him being a double cross; the king seated on a throne, holding a sceptre and a species of *fleur-de-lis*; the king mounted; the diademed head of a lion, a double cross, a cross with stars in the angles, etc.



The best work upon the coins of the Little Kings of Armenia is that of Victor Langlois, *Essai sur le monnaie des rois arméniens de la dynastie de Roupène* (Essay on the coins of the Armenian Kings of the Dynasty of Roupene).

The coins of this series most frequently met with are as follows :

#### LEON II. (1185-1218).

No. 1.—Obv. Armenian legend, reading: *Leon King of the Armenians*. The king seated on a throne supported by two lions, holding a cross and a sceptre. Rev. Armenian legend, reading: *By the power of God*. Two lions separated by a cross. *Tahegan*.

No. 2.—Obv. Same as last. Rev. Lion passing to the left, holding a cross. *Tahegan*.

No. 3.—Obv. Similar legend. The king kneeling before the figure of Christ; above, the divine hand. Rev. Lion passing to right, holding a cross, with two cross-pieces. *Tahegan*.

No. 4.—Obv. Armenian legend, reading as before (No. 1). Full-faced head of a lion, crowned. Rev. Legend reads: *Struck in the city of Sis*. Cross with two cross-pieces, on either side of which are two stars. Copper.

#### HETHUM I. (1226-1270).

No. 5.—Obv. Armenian legend, reading. *Hethum, King of the Armenians*. Lion passing to right, holding a long cross. Rev. Legend reading: *By the power of God*. The king and his queen, Isabella, standing, full-face, holding together a long cross. *Tahegan*.

No. 6.—Obv. Legend as before. The king seated, holding a sceptre and a cross. Rev. Legend reads: *Struck in the city of Sis*. Cross; in the angles, four olives. Copper.

#### HETHUM II. (1289-1293, 1295-1296, 1300-1305; died 1308).

No. 7.—Obv. Armenian legend; reading; *Hethum, king*. Head, full-faced, crowned. Rev. Legend reads: *Of all the Armenians*. Cross. Billon (probably a base *Tahegan*).

No. 8.—Obv. Armenian legend, reading: *Hethum, King of the Armenians*. The king holding a sceptre, mounted, and passing to right. Rev. Cross; in the angles, four stars. Copper.

No. 9.—Obv. Legend as before. The king seated with crossed legs, in the Oriental fashion, holding a sceptre upon his left shoulder. Rev. Cross; in the angles, four olives.

No. 10.—Obv. Legend as before. Head, full-faced, crowned. Rev. Double cross, ornamented at the base. Copper.

## SEMPAD. (1295-1298).

No. 11.—Obv. Armenian legend, reading : *Sempad, King of the Armenians*. The king mounted, holding a sceptre and passing to right. Rev. Cross ; in the angles, four lilies. Copper.

## CONSTANTINE II. (1298-1300).

No. 12.—Obv. Armenian legend, reading : *Constantine, King*. King mounted, as in last number. Rev. Legend reads : *Struck in the city of Sis*. King passing to right ; behind him, a large cross. *Tahegan*.

## OCHIN. (1308-1320).

No. 13.—Obv. Armenian legend, reading : *Ochin, King of the Armenians*. Rev. Similar to last. *Tahegan*.

---

Recent Numismatic Literature.

Without doubt the recent issue by Messrs. Scott & Co., "The Coins of the Bible," is the gem of numismatic literature for the current year. The field chosen for this work, is one never touched upon, in this manner, before ; works on Jewish and Roman money have been sufficiently common, but this is unquestionably the first attempt to describe and illustrate the coins mentioned in the sacred Scripture, in a form available to all. This, the little book in question, admirably accomplishes. The descriptions are terse, and exceedingly clear, while the illustrations, which are upon at least every other page, do much toward rendering entirely plain to the Biblical scholar, what money passed current in Jerusalem during the life of Our Lord. But we have as yet failed to mention the exceedingly novel, and by all means most attractive feature of the book. It is the fact that it is accompanied by metal fac-similes of the most important coins themselves, neatly resting in sunken compartments made to receive them within the cover at the end of the book. The Shekel, the Roman Stater, the Widow's Mite, and the Tribute Penny touched by Our Lord himself, are in exact metallic form reproduced here. This was a happy thought. The coins, with the exception of the widow's mite, are in white metal, that being *struck* (the original cast) in copper, thereby avoiding any chance for the imposition of these reproductions upon the uninitiated as genuine. Indeed, so long as they remain with the book there can be no danger of this, as the matter is fully explained



in the preface. To thus be able to handle the metal counterparts of these rare and costly sacred coins, is a privilege indeed, and one which we fancy our Sunday schools will appreciate; but aside from this, if the reproduction of the Jewish Shekel in its proper form, will undeceive the many, who have always associated this coin with the base leaden imitations with which the world has been so long flooded, resembling it neither in size, shape nor device, a good work will have been accomplished indeed.

The "Coins of the Bible" is neatly printed on good paper and bound in cloth, containing 38 pages, 16mo, with twenty-one illustrations beside the metal fac-similes, referred to, while the price, which is only one dollar, places it within the reach of all. So neat a little gem cannot fail in a wide distribution.

### Names of European Cities and Towns appearing upon Coins, with their Modern Signification.

Continued from page 144.

Mollhusen.....Mühlhausen	Mons Martis.....Stadtberg
Molhusina.....	Mons pelligardus..Mümpelgard
Molhusium.....	Mons penserius....Montpensier
Molin.....Mühlheim	Monspessulanus...Montpelier
Mollenheim.....	Monsterbergum...Münsterberg
Molm.....	Monstrolium.....Montreuil
Mommerency....Montmorency	Monsvelt.....Mansfeld
Monasterum.....Münster	Montes.....{ Berg
Monasterium S. Galli	{ Mons
Abbey of St. Gall	Montes Hanoniæ.....
Monecii.....Moncius	Monteol.....Valkenberg
Monesterion.....Münster	Montfortia.....Montfort
Monisterium.....	Montilium.....Montélimart
Monluconum.....Montlucon	Montlugdunum Clavutum.Laon
Monlussionum.....	Montpenserium....Montpensier
Monæcium.....Monaco	Morlacum.....Morlas
Monæcum.....	Morsia.....Meurs
Mons.....{ Berg	Moscovia.....Moscow
{ Bergen	Mosomo moneto....Mousson
Mons Altus.....Montalto	Mosomum castrum.....
Mons Belligardus. Mümplegard	Mosonium.....
Mons Dragonis....Montdragon	Mossum trajectum...Maestrich
Mons Falconis....Montfalcon	Mosterolum.....Montreuil
Mons Feretranus....Montfeltro	Motilium.....Montélimart
Mons Ferratus....Montferrat	Mozovia.....Masuren
Mons Licinus.....Mons	Müllhusium.....Mühlhausen



Münsterbergum...	Münsterberg	Nardona.....	
Muhlburg.....	Mühlberg	Narva.....	Narwa
Muleburg.....		Nassovia.....	Nassau
Mulingia.....	Mühlingen	Navara.....	Navarre
Muntzenberga.....	Münzenberg	Navarra.....	
Munzenberga.....		Ndofr.....	Andover
Murbacum.....	Murbach	Neapoleos.....	Naples
Murena. St. Jean de Maurienne		Neapolis.....	
Murium.....	Mini	Nebernium civitas.....	Nevers
Mutina.....	Modena	Nemetis civitas.....	Speir
Mysna.....	Meissen	Nemetum.....	
Nabcibona.....	Narbonne	Nenecum.....	Nancy
Nabona civitas.....		Neocastrum.....	Neuchatel
Nahtis civitas.....	Nantes	Neocomum.....	
Naibona.....	Narbonne	Neomagus.....	Nymwegan
Naidona.....		Nepantum.....	Lepanto
Naiobona.....		Neuchâteau.....	Neufchâteau
Namnetæ.....	Nantes	Neuschâteau.....	
Namnetis.....		Nevernium civitas.....	Nevers
Namnetis civitas.....		Nevernum.....	
Namnetum.....		Nevialla.....	Nivelle
Namucum.....	Namur	Niarosia.....	Drontheim
Namurcium.....		Nicopia.....	Nicöping
Namurcum.....		Nidarosia.....	Drontheim
Namurum.....		Nidrosia.....	
Namursium.....		Niehem.....	Nieheim
Nancejum.....	Nancy	Nigella.....	Nesle
Nanceum.....		Nighem.....	Nieheim
Nancium.....		Nimis civitas.....	Nimes
Nandonis castrum		Nioucentus vicus.....	St. Cloud
	Château Landon	Nissa.....	Neisse
Nandonum.....		Nivalcha.....	Neval
Naneta.....	Nantes	Nivella.....	
Nanetago.....		Nivernis civitas.....	
Nannetæ.....		Nivernum.....	
Nannetis civitas.....		Nivialcha.....	Nivelle
Nannetisum.....		Niviella vicus.....	
Nannetum.....		Nivigalla.....	
Nanona.....	Narbonne	Nivigella.....	
Nantes civitas.....	Nantes	Nndonis castrum	
Nantium.....			Château Landon
Narbna.....	Narbonne	Nordainga.....	Nordlingen
Narbo.....		Nordhusia.....	Nordhausen
Narbona.....		Nordlinger.....	Nordlingen
Narcibona.....		Norwegen.....	Norway

Norimberga.....	Nuremberg	Oppenheimium .....	
Normannia.....	Normandy	Oppenheim.....	
Norriges.....	Norway	Oranum.....	Oran
Northem.....	Nordheim	Orasica.....	Orange
Northpie.....	Norwich	Orchesinum.....	Orchies
Northusa.....	Nordhansen	Oresietum.....	
Northwic.....	Norwich	Ordo Teutonicus	
Norvegia.....	Norway	Teutonic Order	
Nossia.....	Neuss	Orientalis Phrisia...	East Frisia
Novria.....	Navarra	Orvietum.....	Orvieto
Novesium.....	Neuss	Osenbrug civitas...	Osnabrück
Novicastrum.....	Neufchâteau	Osnabruga.....	
Novimagus.....	Nynwegen	Osnabrugk.....	
Noviodunum.....	Noyon	Osnabrugum.....	
Noviomum.....		Osseburgum.....	
Novocastrum.....	Neuchâtel	Osteoni civitas.....	Autun
Novoforum.....	Newmarket	Osteunis civitas.....	
Novum castrum.....	Neuchâtel	Otinga.....	Ötingen
Nuemburgum.....	Naumberg	Otingen.....	
Nuisa castrum.....	Neuss	Ottinga.....	
Numburgum.....		Otomcatus.....	Rouen
Nuremberga.....	Nuremberg	Oxe.....	Oxford
Nurenberga.....		Oxenford.....	
Nurnburga.....		Oxnaforda.....	
Nussia.....	Neuss	Oxnia.....	
Nuwenburg.....	Naumberg	Oxonia.....	
Occitania.....	Languedoc	Oxzena.....	
Odenerd.....	Oudenarde	Paderborna.....	Paderborn
Odenheimum.....	Odenheim	Palatinatus superior..	Oberpfalz
Oieta Phrisia.....	East Frisia	Pannonia.....	Hungary
Oldborg.....	Oldenburg	Panoneia.....	
Oldeboreum.....		Pappia civitas.....	Pavia
Oldeborgum.....		Parisii.....	Paris
Oldenarda.....	Oudenarde	Parisiorum civitas.....	
Oldenborch.....	Oldenburg	Parisius civitas.....	
Oldenborgum.....		Pealingaford.....	Wallingford
Oldenburgum.....		Pectavis civitas.....	Poitiers
Oldnborg.....		Pectavum.....	
Olomucum.....	Olmütz	Pectrocari.....	Perigeux
Olumucum.....		Petrocorius civitas.....	
Onoldina.....	Anspach	Pedemontium.....	Piedmont
Onoltzbach.....		Peliaford.....	Wallingford
Onor Sancti Egidi		Pelhgafor.....	
Château de St. Gilles		Pellevacus civitas.....	Beauvais
Openheim.....	Oppenheim	Pergamum.....	Bergamo

Perpiniaum . . . . .	Perpignan	Pisaurum . . . . .	Pesaro
Perusia . . . . .	Perugia	Pisciacum . . . . .	Poissy
Petragor . . . . .	Périgord	Pistorium . . . . .	Pistoja
Phalbourg . . . . .	Pfalzburg	Pitavia . . . . .	Poitiers
Phalzburgum . . . . .		Plumbinum . . . . .	Piombino
Phertum . . . . .	Phirt	Podium . . . . .	Puy
Phirtum . . . . .		Polonia . . . . .	Poland
Phrisia Orientalis . . .	East Frisia	Pommem . . . . .	Pomerania
Pictavi civitas . . . . .	Poitiers	Pons . . . . .	Pont-à-Mousson
Pictarium . . . . .		Pons Mussus . . . . .	
Pincester . . . . .	Winchester	Porcesia . . . . .	Château Porcien
Pincomia . . . . .		Porchia . . . . .	
Pinciaceum . . . . .	Poissy	Porcia . . . . .	
Pincius . . . . .		Porcum Castellum . . . . .	
Pingum . . . . .	Bingen	Portogale . . . . .	Oporto
Pinceastre . . . . .	Winchester	Portugalia . . . . .	Portugal
Pintanceaster . . . . .		Portugallia . . . . .	
Pirmontrum . . . . .	Pyrmont	Posnania . . . . .	Posen
Pisæ . . . . .	Pisa	Provincia . . . . .	Provence

### Answers to Correspondents.

J. Y. W., New York. The coin of which you send us rubbing is one of a series of Hindu coins commonly known as Zodiac Rupees, as the device on the obverse represents, as you suspect, the sun in the constellation of the lion. You say you thought that this was the case, but could not reconcile it with the Hindu letters on the reverse, not supposing that the Hindus were acquainted with the Zodiacal signs. The facts are just the reverse of your supposition, as the Greeks and the Arabians borrowed the Zodiac from the Hindus, to whom it had been known from time immemorial. The coin is not a very old one, being struck during the last century.

Alonzo, Birmingham, Alabama. Yes, the Monneron Tokens were used in France as money during the Reign of Terror, when money of all kinds was very scarce.

Anxious, Meriden, Conn. We are sorry to be under the painful necessity of informing this correspondent that his "very old coin," bearing a large star on the obverse, and the date 1244 and some "strange language," on the reverse, is neither old nor rare. It is a coin of Morocco, and the date is that of the Hegira, or Mohammedan year, 1244 being equivalent to 1829 of our chronology. The "strange language" is simply Arabic.





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### The Anti-Slavery Movement and its Coins and Medals.



To our younger American coin collectors, slavery already has become a thing of the distant past; something their fathers talk of, but of which they remember nothing. There remain, nevertheless, many still active in the field of numismatics, to whom slavery is a living remembrance, and to whose minds the different coins and medals relating to the great anti-slavery movement, must never be suggestive of the rapidity with which public sentiment has changed, since human creatures were bought and sold as cattle in many parts of our free land.

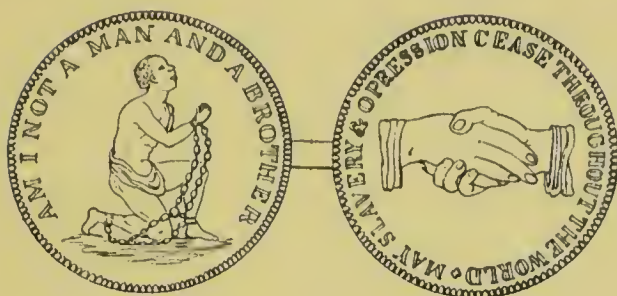
Slavery has existed in the world from the remotest times; and its horrors are too well known to need description here, for they have been sung by poets, declaimed upon by orators, discussed by sages from time immemorial, without, until a comparatively recent date, mitigating the lot of the unhappy African in the least; until by the united and determined efforts of Christian men and women in England and America, this blot upon modern civilization has well-nigh been wiped out forever.

The anti-slavery agitation began in England as early as 1785, when such men as Granville Sharp, Thomas Clarkson, the great Wilberforce, and Doctor Packard, became enlisted in the cause, who at that date began a persistent and active agitation of the subject. Upon the 22d of May, 1787, a committee was formed to carry through the abolition of the African slave trade. at whose instance Mr. Clarkson drew up the celebrated pamphlet "Summary View of the Slave Trade and the probable consequences of its abolition." This little work of about twelve pages, was freely circulated throughout the kingdom, and Mr. Clarkson set out on a journey to collect evidence and new information.

On the 9th of May, 1788, Mr. Pitt introduced the question into the House of Commons, which was followed by the introduction of a bill by William Dalben, on the 21st of May, of the same year, "to regulate the number of slaves to be carried by the tonnage of each vessel." This bill, after a warm opposition, passed both Houses and received the king's assent, on the 11th of July, 1788. Having gained these preliminary points, the agitators were inspired to renewed efforts. A new issue of over 50,000 of the pamphlets was made, and much fresh evidence procured. Messrs. Pitt, Fox, Burk, and others now joined their ranks, and on April 2d, 1792, they regarded the popular feeling as having become so strong as to induce Mr. Wilberforce to venture to move that the slave trade be entirely abolished.

They had, however, over-estimated their strength, and the measure was lost, as was a similar motion made the following year. Thus defeated on all hands, the abolitionists were thrown into a state of great perplexity. Disappointment so affected the powerful mind of Mr. Clarkson, that he lost his memory, his hearing, and power of speech. Mr. Wilberforce, however, retained the field, and tried the question again in 1796, 1798, and 1799, but without success. Nothing further was done until 1804, when Mr. Wilberforce again renewed the agitation, and continued it almost without cessation for three years. His efforts were at last crowned with success, for early in 1807, Lord Grenville again introduced the question into the House of Lords. The motion was introduced on January 2d, debated on the 4th and 6th, on which day it was carried after a brilliant debate, lasting all the night of the 5th, at six o'clock in the morning. On the 10th, it was brought before the House of Commons, where it passed three days later, receiving the King's assent on the 25th of January, 1807, a day ever memorable in the annals of humanity.





Commemorating these events, we have two pieces in copper. The first, which we illustrate above belongs to the series of English Tokens, and was issued during the persistent agitation of Mr. Wilberforce, in 1796.

Obv. AM I NOT A MAN AND A BROTHER. A Negro loaded with chains, kneeling to right.

Rev. MAY SLAVERY & OPPRESSION CEASE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Two hands clasped.

Edge, PAYABLE IN DUBLIN OR LONDON.

Several forms of this beautiful halfpenny token exist, both obverse and reverse, having been extensively *muled* with other dies of the series. It also occurs as a farthing.



The above illustration is that of a medal issued by the abolitionists in honor of their great victory in 1807. It was widely circulated all over the world, especially in the English possessions in Africa, for which countries it was especially intended.

Obv. WE ARE ALL BRETHREN. A European holding out his hand to a negro. In the distance, a negro village; two of the inhabitants are cultivating the ground, while five others are dancing beneath a broad spreading tree. In ex., SLAVE TRADE ABOLISHED BY GREAT BRITAIN | 1807 | G. F. P. (die-sinker).

Rev. *Abolishment of the slave trade in England in the 1807th*

*year of Salvation, by the command of the Sultan George the Third*, in four lines of Arabic. Beneath the inscription, a line, below which are two palm branches crossed and the words, *For we are all Brothers*, in Arabic. Below this, J. P. FECIT.

The anti-slavery movement in America may be said to have fairly begun in 1834. Its rise and progress are familiar to us all. It had long been an agitated question here, even before that date, and the movement was precipitated by the entire abolition of slavery in all the British colonies, which took place on August 1, 1834, when 770,280 slaves became freemen. One after another, the men whose names later on became so well-known, were identified with the cause, from Arthur Tappan, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and William H. Burleigh, down to the immortal Lincoln, by whose hand the final blow was struck.

The first numismatic chronicle of the American movement, is to be found in the well-known piece illustrated above, which is usually given a place among the tokens of the "Hard Times" series.

Obv. AM I NOT A WOMAN & A SISTER. A negro woman loaded with chains, kneeling to right. In ex., 1838.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Within a laurel wreath, LIBERTY | 1838.

This token had a large circulation all over the country; that it was issued by the anti-slavery agitators, there cannot exist a doubt.

After the act of emancipation of January 1st, 1863, several handsome medals were issued in honor of the event. We will describe a few of the more prominent.

Obv. DEDIE PAR LA DEMOCRATIE FRANCAISE Á LINCOLN. Large bust of Lincoln to left.

Rev. LINCOLN HONNETE HOMME ABOLIT L'ESCLAVAGE RETABLIT L'UNION. An angel placing a crown upon a monument, around which freedmen are gathered.

This superb medal was struck in Switzerland for the French, who raised the cost by penny subscriptions.

The illustration of the following will be found at the commencement. It is one of the finest examples of this medallie series.

Obv. ABRAHAM LINCOLN PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Bold and striking bust of Lincoln by *Bovy*. Beneath the bust, BORN FEB. 12TH 1809. DIED ASSASSINATED APRIL 15TH 1865. The whole surrounded with a heavy wreath of oak interspersed with stars.

Rev. WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE WITH CHARITY



FOR ALL \* 4TH MARCH 1865 \* In the field, EMANCIPATION  
| OF SLAVERY PROCLAM'D | SEPTEMBER 22 | 1862.

The whole surrounded with wreath of oak as upon obverse. The specimen illustrated has a clasp representing an eagle holding arrows, etc.

Another has upon the obverse a well-executed bust of Lincoln, by *Barber*, with the legend on the reverse: "Emancipation proclaimed Jan. 1, 1863." It forms one of the United States Mint series.

During the Presidential campaign of 1860, several tokens relating to the anti-slavery movement were issued.

— Obv. ABRAHAM LINCOLN REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT 1860. Bust of Lincoln to right.

Rev. FREE TERRITORY FOR A FREE PEOPLE. Within a wreath, LIBERTY BE NATIONAL & SLAVERY SECTIONAL.

There is also one bearing the bust of Lincoln on the obverse, and the legend "No more Slave Territory" on the reverse, as well as several others of similar import.

In the world's history great movements have ever left behind them their numismatic remains, and the anti-slavery movement has formed no exception to this rule.

### Great Britain and Its Earliest Coins.

In entering upon the contemplation of the earliest history of of the remarkable island known to us as Great Britain, the student becomes at once aware that he is treading upon the very outposts of history, beyond which is only that vague, mysterious, pre-historic chaos, which talks familiarly of Celts, Phenecians, Cushites, Aryans and other great mother-races, of whom little or nothing is known. From time immemorial, it has been the custom to begin the history of Great Britain with the invasion of Cæsar and his legions, crossing from the Gallic shores. It is true that recent discoveries of arms and utensils of flint and bronze, of great beauty, and evincing much mechanical skill, upon various parts of British soil, have caused the chief advocates of the generally accepted theory that in Britain all before Cæsar was barbarism pure and simple, to somewhat modify their views. This is, however, a portion of the subject with which we have no concern, as it is beyond the *written records*, and the true numismatist must enter with extreme caution the realm of theory.

In connection with our descriptions of the earliest Irish coins, presented in recent numbers, we have felt that a short review of those of its sister isle would not be ill-timed, while the subject was before us; and, although upon a topic already so thoroughly



considered, nothing new can be said by us, a brief description of what is known of the earliest coinage of our mother-island, cannot prove wholly uninteresting to American collectors.

The prevailing idea that the ancient Briton was nothing more than a rude savage, has of late years been pretty generally understood to be an error. That he was greatly the inferior of his Roman conquerors, there can be no doubt; but recent light upon this subject has shown him to have been much further advanced in the scale of civilization than has been heretofore supposed. The Romans were a conceited race, at best, and invariably represented the nations they conquered as "barbarians." Recent examination of some of the oldest Sanscrit books unearthed in India, which may be justly considered among the oldest written records extant, place the early Britons in quite a different light. At this early time, far, far back in the dim mists of the past, the ships of the then civilized inhabitants of India, wended their way to Albion's shores for purposes of trade. In these books the British islands are described as the "sacred islands of the West," or the "white islands." How graphic is this latter description, those who have viewed the white chalk cliffs of Dover from the sea, need not be told; and it places the fact that these early navigators knew whereof they spoke, beyond all question. The Phenecians inherited this trade from their early Indian ancestors, and continued it down to historic times. The records tell us that they brought back copper, tin, lime, chalk, pearls, for the beauty of which these islands were celebrated, corn, cattle, hides, horses, cheese, etc.

Savages do not deal in any such goods. To mine and smelt metal, to raise domestic animals, and sufficient grain for export, to say nothing of other farm products mentioned, could have only been the work of a people possessing a very considerable degree of civilization. It was unquestionably so with the ancient Britons. If they were skilled in war they were also adepts at certainly some of the arts of peace; they sold their goods to the visiting strangers, and in all probability received the *money* of the then civilized world in return.

It was in this manner that coins first appeared in Britain. The earliest traders probably brought for payment gold and silver in bulk, in rings and bars, while the later Phenecians came laden with the then modern invention—*coins*. Thus the earliest specimens of Greek numismatic art found their way thither, and it is by no means surprising that we find in the earliest British coins a marked tendency toward their imitation. The earliest specimens

of this coinage bear no names of princes or cities, and they are not to be looked for, as the monnayer simply endeavored to imitate the money the people received in trade. It is not, therefore, strange to find upon these early coins rude imitations of the heads of the Greek divinities and animals occurring upon the coins of the Greeks themselves at about the period of Alexander the Great.

"Imitations of the Alexandrian type are very common in France," says Humphrey, "and have also been found in Jersey, and more rarely in Britain; but imitations of the biga type of the Philips are abundant in England. These coins have neither been collected nor described with the same accuracy and frequency as coins bearing the names of British princes, and as they thus do not play a conspicuous part in scientific works on the subject, they have been proportionately neglected by ordinary collectors. These British coins, as those also dating after the invasion of Cæsar, are generally much thicker in their proportion than the Greek coins of the period of Philip and Alexander, which would tend to the supposition that the Britons had previously imitated Greek coins of the earlier epochs, when they were of thick proportion, like those just described."

This was undoubtedly the case, and these early coins were superseded by others, bearing names of princes and cities, which are better understood, and can be definitely located as belonging to the period between the invasion of Cæsar and the death of the Emperor Claudius, as the work of striking such coins appears to have begun almost immediately after the Roman invasion.

Among the earliest British coins, are to be found, as might reasonably be expected, many struck in tin, the metal for which the island was so celebrated in early times. A plate of many specimens of these coins before us, represents some as blank on one side, and bearing the rude representations of horses upon the other. Beneath the horse, on some specimens, occurs a device that resembles a wheel, possibly intended to represent one of those terrible scythe-bladed chariot wheels of which we all have read in our youth. Others have beneath the horse a star, a ball or a pellet, and others again, strange figures, the meaning of which can only be imagined. Another group presents figures of the crescent moon, of leaves and flowers. Many similar coins are found in gold and silver.

Gold coins exhibiting a still further advance in art and bearing a marked resemblance to the early gold coins of the Greeks, represent heads in profile, both to right and left, with the hair flowing behind and huge earrings ornamenting the ears, thus showing the



tendency of the copyist to draw upon his imagination, and improve these representations of the human head by such additions as best would accord with the mode of wearing the hair and the head adornments of his own time and place. The reverses of the coins of this series bear the invariable horse, which in some instances appears to be comfortably provided with wings, an addition which at once suggests to the mind of the numismatist the winged horse upon the coins of Corinth.

Advancing still further, we find representations of the ancient Briton driving his chariot rough-shod over a fallen captive, with heads so clearly copied from the Greek types, that there would seem no possibility of mistaking them at all. Sometimes the steed is winged, at others he possesses only the means of locomotion that nature ordinarily provides, and not unfrequently a human face, so plainly drawn that we can almost imagine old Charon himself before us, at once, and one instinctively looks for the lyre, which, however, is not to be found.

Upon still another group of these coins, heads of the ox, the bear, the hog, dog and eagle appear. On one specimen, two dogs standing upon their hind legs, with tails erect, dispute the possession of a large ring, while upon the reverse are two hogs in the same attitude, engaged in a similar occupation.

The coins bearing the names of princes and cities are of a wholly different type, and bear undoubted evidence of Roman influence. The horse and the rider are still retained for a time, while upon the obverses appear heads of wheat and legends, such as *CYNOBILI*, Cunobeline, *CAMV*, Camulodunum, the old name for Colchester. Of Cunobeline, there exists one coin in the British Museum that is a clear imitation of the well-known brass of Thrace, on which Bacchus is represented as holding the thyrsus and bunch of grapes; plainly showing that the practice of imitating Greek coins, begun many generations before, had not ceased, even at that late date.

Such, briefly told, is the sum of our knowledge of early British coins. They are a dark and mysterious series at the best, and one in which the numismatic explorer soon becomes enveloped, if not overwhelmed, amid the mist of ages, and the destroying fogs of doubt. In the study of such a series, the imagination must be brought more fully into play than the majority of numismatists usually allow. In a field like this, where there is no history to guide us, we have but one recourse, which is to place our minds in as nearly such a state as we can imagine those of the ancient Britons to have been in, and then by the aid of such scraps of hist-



ory as we have, draw conclusions as to what a people under such circumstances would, in a numismatic way, be likely to do.

To such a course most numismatists would vehemently dissent; but it is necessary to make a beginning if we would advance in the field of inquiry, and where we have no history we must take the coins themselves, and compare them with those of other early nations, and summon imagination to our aid; and correcting our errors as we advance, we may reach some firm ground at last. To pursue the opposite course, is simply to accomplish nothing at all.

Such, however, has been the treatment the early British coins have received at the hands of those best qualified to study them, the numismatists of England, and those who have spent a life-time studying Greek and Roman types in the noble collections of her great museum. Let us hope that some remarkable find of early British coins may ere long arouse their dormant interest in this, the field that should by right receive their most earnest attention and deepest thought—the coins of their native isle.

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### **Asiatic Copper Coins struck under British Influence.**

#### **SUMATRA.**

Sumatra, one of the largest of the islands of the Indian Archipelago, has been at points colonized by different European nations. The Portuguese first landed on the island at the beginning of the sixteenth century, in the present kingdom of Acheen, which occupies the most northerly portion of the island, extending opposite the coast of Malacca. To the south of Acheen, and eastward of the great range of mountains which extends through the entire island, is the province of Menang-Kabao, which at an early period held many states under its dominion, and was dignified with the title of Empire. This is supposed to have been the original country of the Malays, from whence they spread to other parts of Sumatra, to Malacca, Borneo, and adjacent islands, till they became the ruling people of the Indian seas.

Of the southern quarter of Sumatra but little is known, save of such portions as lie adjacent to the Dutch settlement of Palembang, on the eastern side, and Bencoolin on the west. By the English great efforts were made to raise Bencoolen to a place of importance.

In 1719 they founded Fort Marlborough here. The settlement never paid expenses, and in 1824 it was deemed advisable by the

East India Company to exchange it with Holland for Malacca and some small possessions on the coast of India. The Dutch then annexed Bencoolen to the province of Padang.

Properly speaking, all the coins struck under British influence for Sumatra should perhaps belong to Bencoolen, as it is doubtful whether any issued actually circulated elsewhere. The records of the East India Company mention, however, a few intended for circulation in other parts of the island, over which the British either had or claimed to have sway. The copper series, which embraces nearly all the coins of the island, there being but a few issued in other metals, is arranged as follows:



No. 1.—Obv. The arms of the East India Company, with the lion and helmet; the lion holds a crown, and has one foot resting on a ball. Upon the ribbon: *AUSP: REGIS & SENAT: ANGLIÆ*; In ex., 1804. Surrounding the arms, the inscription: *EAST INDIA COMPANY*. Rev. A pair of scales, between which is the word *Adil* (just weight), in Persian characters, and below, the Mohammedan date, 1219. 5 *Cash*.

No. 2.—Similar piece. Motto on the ribbon reads: *AUSP: REGIS & SENAT: ANGLIÆ*. 10 *Cash*.

No. 3.—Similar piece. Motto reads: *AUSPICIO REGIS & SENATUS ANGLIÆ*. 20 *Cash*.

No. 4.—Obv. Arms and motto same as No. 1. *ISLAND OF SUMATRA*, 1804. Rev. *Satu Kepeng 1219* (One Kepeng 1804), in Malay.

No. 5.—Obv. Similar to last, but the lion slightly different. Rev. "*A Malay Kepeng 1804*," in Malay.

No. 6.—Obv. Arms and motto same as No. 4. *ISLAND OF SULTANA* 1804. Rev. *Satu Kepeng 1219* (One Kepeng 1804).

No. 7.—Obv. *ISLAND OF SULTANA*. Upon a twisted ribbon, two unicorns standing, holding a shield. Date 1835. Rev. *A Malay Kepeng*.



This piece as well as the one immediately preceding it, have properly no place among the coins of this series, being as a matter of fact, not legitimate issues at all. They, in common with many of the small coins of light weight and inferior appearance bearing Malay inscriptions only, which are so plentiful, are the work of English speculators, shipped to this island and the Straits Settlements, and forced into circulation there. No such island as *Sultana* exists, and the only excuse for classing these pieces under the head of *Sumatra* is the fact that they entered more widely into circulation there than elsewhere. The same parties issued coins also for the independent kingdoms of *Tervemon*, *Siak* and *Menangkabon*, which belong to Holland and are located in this island.

No. 8.—Obv. A star with sixteen rays. *Pulu Pertscha* (Island of *Sumatra*), in Malay, below which, is another star. Rev. *Satu Kepeng*, 1251 (One *Kepeng* 1835).

No. 9.—Obv. Similar to last. Rev. *Dua Kepeng*, 1251 (Two *Kepengs*, 1835).

In addition to the above, similar pieces are met with bearing legends slightly varied, both with and without the star, and the dates 1250 and 1251 sometimes in European and sometimes in Mohammedan characters. Bearing no English inscription they properly have no place in our list, although they are probably of English workmanship.

#### BENCOOLEN.

One of the earliest settlements formed by the English in the East Indies was at *Bencoolen*. After the loss of the pepper trade of *Bantam*, in *Java*, in 1685, the East India Company removed the settlers to the island of *Sumatra*, and established them at this spot, where *Fort York* was built in 1790. As the situation was very unhealthy, it was determined to build a new fort in a different location, which was accomplished in the erection of *Fort Marlborough* in 1719; but the jealousy of the natives prompted them to set fire to the fort and compel the governor and garrison to embark for *Batavia*. The following year, the troubles having subsided, they returned and finished their fort. In 1760 *Bencoolen* was taken by the French, and *Fort Marlborough* destroyed. It was restored three years later only to pass into the hands of the Dutch in 1824, as above described.

No. 10.—Obv. The Bale Mark, dividing the date, 17—83; below, an ornament of dots. The figure 8 resembles an inverted letter S, Rev. *Dua Kepeng*, and the denomination and date in Malay. Edge milled. 2 *Kepeng*.



No. 11.—Similar piece, but from a different die; the shield being smaller, and the figures of the date closer together. 2 *Kepeng*.

No. 12.—Similar piece; the date still smaller and the edge plain. 2 *Kepeng*.

No. 13.—Obv. The Bale Mark, dividing the date, 17—86. Rev. *Sa Kepeng*, and the denomination and date in Malay. *Kepeng*.

No. 14.—Obv. Same as last. Rev. *Dua Kepeng*, and the denomination and date in Malay. 2 *Kepeng*.

No. 15.—Obv. Similar to No. 13. Rev. *Tiga Kepeng*, and the denomination and date in Malay. 3 *Kepeng*.

No. 16.—Obv. The Bale Mark, dividing the date, 17—87; below, a broad rosette of four leaves, instead of dots. Rev. *Dua Kepeng* in Malay, the date being 1787, in Malay characters, instead of the Mohammedan year, as before. 2 *Kepeng*.

No. 17.—Same as last. Rev. *Tiga Kepeng*, with date and denomination in Malay. 3 *Kepeng*.

No. 18.—Similar piece. The inscription on the reverse surrounded by two laurel branches crossed at the stems, and upon both sides, the edge ornamented with a circle of pearls. Rare Pattern. 3 *Kepeng*.

No. 19.—Similar piece. *Kepeng*.

No. 20.—Similar piece. Upon reverse a border of flames surrounds the inscription within the pearls. *Kepeng*.

No. 21.—Obv. The Arms of the East India Company, with the lion and helmet, as in No. 1, with the exception that the lion does not stand upon a ball. Upon the ribbon, UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY; between the ends of the ribbon, the date, 1787. Rev. *Dua Kepeng* with the date and denomination in Malay, within a circle of 16 flames. Very rare Pattern, 2 *Kepeng*.

No. 22.—Similar piece. The date larger and the border different. 2 *Kepeng*.

No. 23.—Obv. UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY. Upon a star, a curved shield, with the cross; in the right upper angle of which, is a small crowned shield, quartered with the arms of France and England. Below, 1787. Rev. Same as No. 21. Very rare Pattern. 2 *Kepeng*.

No. 24.—Obv. The Bale Mark; beneath, 1798. (The date is here close, and the ornament is wanting). Rev. *Tiga Kepeng*, with the denomination and date in Malay. 3 *Kepeng*.

Of this series there exist many dies, the shields and dates being larger and smaller, and the planchets of various sizes. Some of the three-kepeng pieces, are struck on small planchets. The above numbers embrace all marked varieties.

No. 25.—Obv. The Bale Mark ; with the letters C I O on each side. Below, 1801. Rev. An Arabic inscription, within a heavily ornamented border. *Kepeng*.

To all appearance this piece is of native work, being probably a token issued by some trader.

No. 26.—Obv. EAST INDIA COMPANY. The Arms of the Company with the lion and helmet, as in No. 1. Upon the ribbon, AUSP: REGIS & SENAT: ANG:. In ex., 1804. Rev. *A Malay Kepeng*, with the date and denomination in Malay. *Kepeng*.

No. 27.—Obv. Similar piece, with ANGLIE in the motto instead of ANG. Rev. *Dua Kepeng*, with the date and denomination in Malay. *2 Kepeng*.

No. 28.—Obv. Similar to last. Motto on ribbon reads: AUSPICIO REGIS & SENATUS ANGLIE. Rev. *Ampat Kepeng*, with date and denomination in Malay. *4 Kepeng*.

### Names of European Cities and Towns appearing upon Coins, with their Modern Signification.

(Continued from page 160.)

Pozmania.....	Posen	Quentavicus.....	Quentovic
Praga.....	Prague	Quentuvicus.....	
Prima Galliarum.....	Vienna	Quentvvvicus.....	
Prina sedes Galliarum...	Lyons	Querfurtum.....	Querfurt
Proencia.....	Provence	Quernfurtum.....	
Provencia.....		Quern Hameln.....	Hameln
Provincia.....		Quidlengburg.....	Quedlinburg
Prucia.....	Prussia	Quintinum.....	St. Quintin
Prumia.....	Prim	Quinvampum.....	Guingamp
Puca.....	Provence	Raceburgum.....	Ratzeburg
Pucham.....	Puchheim	Raciata.....	Retz
Pucia.....	Provence	Racio Basilisci	
Puecium.....	Pny		St. Martin de Tours
Puemum.....		Racio St. Martini.....	
Puica.....	Provence	Racusa.....	Ragusa
Puicia.....		Radaspona.....	Ratisbon
Puincia.....		Radispona.....	
Quantiae vicus.....	Quentovic	Radrusia.....	Randers
Quantvvcus.....		Ragnsium.....	Ragusa
Quantovvicus.....		Ranrosia.....	Randers
Quedlinburgum ..	Quedlingburg	Ranusia.....	
Quemperlum.....	Quimperle	Ratige.....	Ratingen

Ratinge.....		Reusa.....	Reuss
Ratisbona.....	Ratisbon	Revalia.....	Reval
Ratisbonca.....	Ratibor	Rhacusa.....	Ragusa
Ratispona.....	Ratisbon	Rhagusa.....	
Ratomus.....	Rouen	Rhedones.....	Rennes
Ratzburgum.....	Ratzeburg	Rhegium.....	{ Reggio
Ratzeburgum.....			{ Riez
Rancurtium.....	Rancourt	Rhenovium.....	Rheinau
Rancurtum.....		Rhoda.....	Roses
Randium.....	Roye	Rhodia.....	Rhodes
Ranracum.....	{ Basel	Rhodinium.....	Rovigo
	{ Rion		
Ransias.....	Randers	Rhodium.....	{ Roye
Ravena.....	Ravenna		{ Roeux
Ravensberga.....	Ravensberg	Rhodus.....	Rhodes
Razeburgum.....	Ratzeburg	Rhyna.....	Rein
Razenburgum.....		Riarium.....	Castel del Rio
Retumacus civitas.....	Rouen	Richemudum.....	Richemont
Rdn civitas.....	Rennes	Richemundum.....	
Rede.....	Rheda	Ricomagum.....	Riom
Redohis civitas.....	Rennes	Ricomagus.....	
Redones.....		Ridonis civitas.....	Rennes
Redonum civitas.....		Ridperg.....	Rettburg
Reganesburg.....	Ratisbon	Ridtp.....	
Reggium.....	Reggioli	Riedberg.....	
Regina civitas.....	Virgensburg	Rige.....	Rügen
Reginaldi castrum	Château Regnaud	Rimus.....	Rheims
Regiomontium....	Koenigsberg	Rinecium.....	Reineck
Regitestum.....	Rethel	Ringelburgum.....	Ringelberg
Regium.....	Reggio	Riomagum.....	Riom
Regium Lepidi.....		Riomun.....	
Regium Lombardia.....		Ripa.....	Rypen
Reichstenum.....	Reichenstein	Ritperga.....	Rettburg
Remensis civitas.....	Rheims	Rittberga.....	
Remi.....		Robsbonum.....	Bourbon
Remis civitas.....		Rocafolia.....	Roguefeuil
Rene.....	Reina	Roceastore.....	Rochester
Rengonis civitas.....	Rennes	Rocha fortis.....	Roquefort
Rennis civitas.....	Rheims	Rocilda.....	Roskilde
Rethelium.....	Rethel	Rocilio.....	Roussillon
Rethelum.....		Rocilionus.....	
Retperg.....	Rettburg	Rocillio.....	
		Rocilum.....	
		Rocofort.....	Roche fort



Rodda.....	La Rodde	Rumenea.....	Romney
Rodigium.....	Rodigo	Rumilliacum.....	Rumilly
Rodomacus.....	Rouen	Rumnea.....	Ronney
Rodomagus.....		Runcofa.....	Runkhorne
Rodomum.....		Runy.....	
Rœnaw.....	Rathenau	Rupefort.....	Rochefort
Rœtschilda.....	Roskilde	Rupella.....	Rochelle
Rofeceastre.....	Rochester	Rurmunda.....	Roermonde
Roffaceastre.....		Rusenberg.....	Rauchenberg
Roma.....	Rome	Ruschefort.....	Rochefort
Romum.....	Riom	Rutenis.....	Rodez
Ronchum.....	Ronci	Ruthes.....	Rutten
Roncilio.....	Ronciglione	Ruttschefort.....	Rochefort
Rongiglione.....		Rutzefort.....	
Rormunda.....	Roermonde	Sabaudia.....	Savoy
Roscilda.....	Roskilde	Sacrum Cesaris.....	Saucerre
Rosilio.....	Roussillon	Særlyric.....	Salisbury
Rosilionus.....		Saga.....	Sagan
Rossia.....	Russia	Saganum.....	
Rossilio.....	Roussilon	Sagomo.....	Sonne
Rostochium.....	Rostock	Sagono.....	
Rotanis civitas.....	Redon	Sagraciacum.....	Segrais
Roterodamum.....	Rotterdam	Sahd.....	Sandwich
Rothomacus.....	Rouen	Salamantica.....	Salamanca
Rothomagus.....		Salzburgum.....	Salzburg
Rotoagus.....		Salceburgum.....	
Rotomacis.....		Salerna.....	Salerno
Rotomagus.....		Salernum.....	
Rotomagus civitas.....		Salisburgum.....	Salzburg
Rotomogus.....		Salmanca.....	Salamanca
Rotomum.....		Salmantica.....	
Rotterodamum.....	Rotterdam	Salmurcum.....	Saumur
Rotuhacus civitas.....	Rouen	Salmurium.....	
Rotumacus civitas.....		Salodorum.....	Solothurn
Rotumagus.....		Salodurum.....	
Rotumucus.....		Saluciæ.....	Saluzzo
Rotunacaus.....		Salutiæ.....	
Rotunagus.....		Salva.....	Saune
Rovodum.....	Rode	Salvelt.....	Saalfeld
Rovordum.....		Salvia.....	Sauve
Roxburgum.....	Roxburg	Salzburgum.....	Salzburg
Ruellum.....	Riez	Sampiniacum.....	Sampigni
Rugia.....	Rügen	Sanctianianum.....	St. Aignan

Sanctinas.....	Saintes	Sancti Eugenii fanum
Sanctona.....		St. Qyen de Joux
St. Andreæ.....	St. Andre	Sancti Filiberti
Sanctus Anianus....	St. Aignan	Abbey of St. Filibert
Sanctus Aredius....	St. Yrieix	Sancti Firmini
Sanctus Andomarns...	St. Omer	Abbey of St. Firmin
Sancta Avicula.....	St. Avry	Sancta Flura.....
Sancta Colonia.....	Cologne	St. Flour
Sancta Crux Pic-Abbtaviæ		Sancti Fursei
St. Croix of Poitiers		Abbey of St. Fursy
Sanctus Deodatus.....	St. Dié	Sanctus Gallus.....
Sanctus Dionysius		St. Gall
City of St. Denis		Sanctus Galus.....
Abbey of St. Denis at Arles		Sanctus Gangerius
Abbey of St. Denis at Catoloc		Abbey of St. Gaucher
Sanctus Egidius.....	St. Gilles	Sanctus Julianus.....
		Brionde
		Sanctæ Mariæ civitas
		Marienburg

### Answers to Correspondents.

George S., Brockville, Canada. The German coin of which you inquire, refers to the Augsburg Confession. This was the confession of the articles of faith drawn up at Augsburg by Melancthon, and by him and Luther presented to the Emperor Charles V. in 1530. It was divided into two parts, the first one consisting of twenty-one articles, and the second of seven, directly opposed to the abuses which had crept into the church of Rome. The Elector of Saxony, his son, and several other princes of Germany signed this confession, which was delivered to the emperor in the palace of the Bishop of Augsburg, and was hence called the Augsburg Confession.

Henry, Charleston, S. C. The "Un Son Token," of which you send rubbing, is said to have been issued in Canada during the Papineau rebellion, which was commenced at Montreal December 6th, 1837. The rebels came to an engagement at St. Eustace, on the 14th, and attacked Toronto on January 5, 1838. The troubles continued all through that year, when the insurgents were finally defeated by Sir John Colburn, on November 17, and Lord Gosford, Governor of Lower Canada, offered a reward of £1,000 for Papineau's head. The small head to the right on the reverse of this piece, is believed to have been intended for that of Papineau himself.





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## Asiatic Copper Coins struck under British Influence.

### STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Under the above title were united, in 1830, the British settlements upon the Straits of Malacca, including Wellesley, Malacca, Singapore and Prince of Wales Island, the governor being made subordinate to the governor of Bengal. The union was not a success, many differences arising. This induced the British Government, in 1851, to dissolve it, and to make the government of the settlements upon the Straits of Malacca directly subject to the Colonial Office in London. They remained in this position after the final dissolution of the East India Company, to be once more united under the name of the Straits Settlements at a comparatively recent date. We will describe the copper issues of the united settlements first, following with the individual issues of each.

### ISSUES OF THE FIRST UNION.

No. 1.—Obv. VICTORIA QUEEN. Diademed bust to right. Rev. EAST INDIA COMPANY.  $\frac{1}{4}$  CENT between laurel branches. In. ex., 1845.

No. 2.—Similar piece. *Half Cent.*

No. 3.—Similar piece. *One Cent.*

### ISSUES OF THE SECOND UNION.

No. 4.—Obv. VICTORIA QUEEN. Diademed bust to left. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  | CENT | INDIA | STRAITS | 1862, within a laurel wreath.

No. 5.—Similar piece. *Half Cent.*

No. 6.—Similar piece. *One Cent.*

No. 7.—Obv. VICTORIA QUEEN. Older, and very different diademed bust to left. Below the bust, the letter H. Rev. STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. QUARTER CENT 1872. In the field,  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

No. 8.—Obv. Similar to last. No letter H beneath the bust. Rev. STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. HALF CENT 1872. In the field,  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

No. 9.—Obv. Similar to last. Below the bust, the letter W. Rev. STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. ONE CENT 1872. In the field, 1.

There are similar issues bearing dates 1873 and 1875.

### MALACCA.

Malacca, or Malaya, is the extreme lower portion of the great peninsula of Farther India lying westward of the Gulf of Siam. This country is supposed by many to have been the Ophir of Solomon, although upon rather insufficient data. Its ancient name is said to have been Sophora, or the land of gold. The principal town, also called Malacca, which lies upon the straits of the same name, is the particular portion of the peninsula for which the

coins described below were issued. It was first settled by the Portuguese, those indefatigable navigators, as early as 1509. It passed into the hands of the Dutch in 1641, was captured by the British in 1795, and restored to the Dutch after the peace of Amiens. In 1807, the British again took possession; its restoration being little more than nominal, and in their hands it has since remained.

In describing the coins of Malacca we shall depart from our rule of considering only such pieces as bear English inscriptions, as none of the coins of this city are thus inscribed. Being, nevertheless, of English manufacture and issue, to omit them would leave our series incomplete.



No. 1.—Obv. A cock upon a ground to left. Rev. *Susu*, in Malay, 1804. *Rare*.

No. 2.—Obv. *District of Achha*, in two lines of Malay. Rev. *Dua Kepeng*, 1244 (1832), in Malay. 2 *Kepeng*.

No. 3.—Similar piece, date 1248–1836. 2 *Kepeng*.

No. 4.—Obv. *District of Tanah*, in Malay. A cock upon a ground, to left. Rev. *Dua Kepeng*, 1247 (1835), in Malay. 2 *Kepeng*.

No. 5.—Obv. Similar to last. Rev. *Satu Kepeng*, 1247 (1835), in Malay. *Kepeng*.

No. 6.—Obv. *District of Dilli*, in Malay. A cock to left. Rev. *Satu Kepeng*, 1251. *Kepeng*.

No. 7.—Obv. *District of Tarumin*, in two lines of Malay. Rev. *Dua Kepeng*. In Malay figures, 1832. 2 *Kepeng*.

No. 8.—Similar piece. Date upon reverse, 1251. 2 *Kepeng*.

No. 9.—Similar piece. District of Sicca. 2 *Kepeng*.

No. 10.—Similar piece. District of Trangann. 2 *Kepeng*.

No. 11.—Similar piece. District of Pirak. 2 *Kepeng*.

No. 12.—Similar piece. District of Menang-Kabou. *Kepeng*. (Menang-Kabou is upon the opposite side of the straits in the island of Sumatra. There may be a province of a similar name upon the peninsula, but we do not find it.)

No. 13.—Obv. *Tana Malayu* (Malay Land), in two lines of Malay. Rev. *Satu Kepeng*, 1251. *Kepeng*.



In describing these singular little coins, so long a puzzle to American collectors, we do not flatter ourselves that we have noticed all either as to districts or dates. There are enough, however, to serve as a substantial guide.

#### PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

This island is separated from the Malay peninsula by a small strait. It is of insignificant dimensions, containing only 160 square miles. Its native name is Pulu-Penang. Of all the British possessions in the East, probably none fell into their hands in a manner so singular as Pulu-Penang, it being granted by the king of Queda, a native Malayan prince, to a Captain Light, as the marriage portion of the monarch's daughter, whom the captain had the hardihood to marry. This event took place in 1785. The following year Captain Light ceded his island to the East India Company in consideration of being made its governor. This event occurred August 11th, 1786, which day being the birthday of the Prince Regent, the newly-acquired possession was named Prince of Wales Island in honor of the event. Many copper coins were issued for this island. Their arrangement is as follows:

No. 1.—Obv. A heart-shaped shield, above which is the figure 4. Upon the shield, two semi-circles, curving to right and left, one enclosing the letter E, the other the letter I; above, U, below, C. Initials of the United East India Company. The whole surrounded by two circles. Rev. Blank.

No. 2.—Similar piece. The shield and circles smaller. Rev. Same as obverse.

No. 3.—Obv. The Bale Mark dividing 1787. Between the 7 and 8, a star. Rev. *Jezirah Prans ab Wailis* (struck for Prince of Wales Island), in Persian.

No. 4.—Similar piece. The shield smaller.

No. 5.—Similar piece. The star different.

No. 6.—Similar piece. Very small.

No. 7.—Similar piece. Larger than any above described.

No. 8.—Similar piece. Still larger. Instead of the star, a rosette of seven dots.





No. 9.—Obv. Arms of the East India Company, with the lion and without the helmet. Motto: AUSPICIO—REGIS ET SENATUS—ANGLIÆ. The dashes denote the blank spaces occurring from the peculiar manner in which the ribbon is twisted. In ex., 1810. Rev. *Pulu-Penang*, in Malay, encircled with a wreath of leaves and flowers. *Half Cent.*

No. 10.—Similar piece. Wreath upon the reverse quite different. *Half Cent.*

No. 11.—Similar piece. *Cent.*

No. 12.—Similar piece. The motto upon the ribbon differently divided, thus: AUSPICIO REGIS—ET—SENATUS ANGLIÆ. Rev. The wreath somewhat different. *Half Cent.*

No. 13.—Similar piece. Date, 1825. *2 Cents.*

No. 14.—Similar piece, but larger and more boldly executed. *2 Cents.*

No. 15.—Similar piece. Date, 1828. *Half Cent.*

No. 16.—Similar piece. Date, 1828. *Cent.*

No. 17.—Similar piece. Date, 1828. *2 Cents.*

No. 18.—Similar piece. Date, 1828. In the words "Auspicio" and "Senatus" in the motto, the letter u is here a v. *Half Cent.*

No. 19.—Obv. *Pulu-Penang*, in Malay. Above and below the legend is a small blazing sun. Rev. *Dua Kepeng* in Malay, with the date 1832, in Malay figures. *2 Kepeng.*

No. 20.—Similar piece. Date, 1836. *2 Kepeng.*

No. 21.—Similar piece. Rev. *Satu Kepeng*, in Malay. Date, 1836. *Kepeng.*

## SINGAPORE.

The city of Singapore, one of the most important of the British possessions in Farther India, is situated upon a small island of the same name off the extreme southern end of the Malay peninsula. The town was founded originally by adventurers who emigrated from Sumatra, and was a place of little importance until 1819, when a British settlement was formed there under the direction of Sir T. S. Raffles, Lieutenant-Governor of Bencoolen. Its rapid rise to its present importance has been without parallel in the British possessions in the East. For Singapore several of the coins bearing the cock upon the obverse were issued, which are described as follows:

No. 1.—Obv. A cock on a ground to left. Above, *Malay land*, in Malay. Rev. *A Malay Kepeng*, in Malay. *Kepeng.*

No. 2.—Obv. Similar to last. Rev. *A Malay Kepeng*, 1832, in Malay. *Kepeng.*

No. 3.—Similar piece. *2 Kepeng.*

No. 4.—Obv. The cock. Rev. A blazing sun with a flower in the centre; below, the date 1250 (1835). Around the edge an inscription in unknown letters. *Kepeng*.

No. 5.—Obv. A cock to left, standing upon a broad ornament, upon which is inscribed, in small incused letters: C. R. READ. Below, the figures 1560, or 1590. Upon one side of the cock, *Malay land*; upon the other, *One Kepeng*, both in Malay. Rev. Same as last. *Kepeng*.

### BORNEO.

The British settlement in Borneo at Sarawak, having been already fully described in the Journal, Vol. 5, page 41, we will do no more than allude to it here. The settlement was founded by James Brooke in 1841, he being succeeded by C. Brooke in 1868. The coins of the two Brookes, who styled themselves "Rajahs of Sarawak," are six in number, as follows:



No. 1.—Obv. J. BROOKE RAJAH. Bust to left. Rev. SARAWAK.  $\frac{1}{4}$  CENT, within a wreath. In ex., 1863.

No. 2.—Similar piece. *Half Cent*.

No. 3.—Similar piece. *Cent*.

No. 4.—Obv. C. BROOKE RAJAH. Bust to left. Rev. SARAWAK.  $\frac{1}{4}$  CENT within a wreath. In ex., 1870.

No. 5.—Similar piece. *Half Cent*.

No. 6.—Similar piece. *Cent*.

### JAVA.

This island, the most southerly of the Sunda group, has been known to Europeans from the earliest times. Ptolemy calls it the "island of barley," and its name, Yava, is said to have that signification. Its early history is entirely lost in the fables of antiquity, yet the ruined cities and magnificent temples which lie buried in the depths of its forests bear unimpeachable testimony that it was once the abode of a great and powerful race, whose

very name is lost to the world, probably forever. Java became subject to the Dutch East India Company in 1751, and has for the greater part of the time since that date remained under their rule. The exceptions being the period of French occupation, also that by the British from 1811 to 1815, in which latter year it again passed into the hands of the Dutch. During this period, a number of coins were issued in the baser metals, their arrangement being as follows :

No. 1.—Obv.  $\frac{1}{2}$  B(ritish) St.(uber), between which is the Bale Mark of the British East India Co. Rev. \* | JAVA | 1811 | z.  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Stuber*.

No. 2.—Similar piece, but of smaller size. *Doit*.

No. 3.—Obv. Similar to No. 1. Rev. \* | JAVA | 1812 | z.  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Stuber*.

No. 4.—Similar piece, but smaller size. *Doit*.

No. 5.—Obv. similar to No. 1. Rev. \* | JAVA | 1813 | z.  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Stuber*.

No. 6.—Obv. I | E V C | 1813. Rev. I | DOIT | JAVA. Tin.

No. 7.—Obv. I B(ritish) St.(uber), between which is the Bale Mark. Rev. \* | JAVA | 1814 | z. *Stuber*.

No. 8.—Similar piece, but smaller.  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Stuber*.

No. 9.—Obv. I | E V C | 1814. Rev. I | DOIT | JAVA. Tin.

No. 10.—Similar piece to No. 7, bearing date 1815. *Stuber*.

### HONG-KONG.

The island of Hong-Kong, in Chinese Hjang-Kjang (the island of fragrant streams), was ceded to Great Britain by China in 1842, since which date the following copper coins have been issued :

No. 1.—Obv. HONG-KONG. The English crown; 18—63, v(ictoria) r(egina). ONE MIL. Rev. *Hjang-Kjang-i-Wen*, in Chinese (Hong-Kong, 1—1000). *Mil*. A round hole in centre.

No. 2.—Similar piece, date 1866. *Mil*. A round hole in centre.

No. 3.—Obv. HONG-KONG. The English crown; 18—63. v. r. ONE CASH. Rev. *Hjang-Kjang-i-Wen*, in Chinese. *Cash*. A round hole in Centre.

No. 4.—Obv. VICTORIA D: G: BRITT: REG: F: D: Laurelled bust to left. Rev. *Hjang-Kjang-i-sjen* (Hong-Kong, 1 Sjen), in Chinese. Pattern cent.

No. 5.—Obv. VICTORIA QUEEN. Crowned bust to left. Rev. HONG-KONG ONE CENT 1863. In the field, *Hjang-Kjang-i-sjen*, in Chinese.

No. 6.—Similar piece, bearing date 1866. *Cent*.



## COINS OF NATIVE INDIAN STATES.

Since the British occupation of India, several of the native states have continued to issue coins of their own. Of these the majority have borne upon them native inscriptions alone. To this rule there are, however, two exceptions, *viz.*, the states of Salem-abad, in the presidency of Madras, and Allah-abad, in Bengal, both issuing coins bearing English inscriptions. Of the coins of the former, there are innumerable varieties, differing only in the greater or less degree of absolute badness of the dies. To describe all these minute points of difference would be a herculean task, and we will therefore content ourselves with giving all denominations and marked varieties offered by the standard authorities, carefully compared with the noble Fonrobert catalogue; this includes all varieties worthy of mention. Of Allah-abad there are but two specimens to offer.

## SALEM-ABAD.

*Krischna Radscha Adiawa, Rajah, 1799-1847.*

No. 1.—Obv. o SCHRI in Carnat (the language of the Carnatic). Lion to left. Rev. *Coined in Mysore*, in Carnat. *Dharb Mysore*, in Hindustanee. 5 *Cash*.

No. 2.—Obv. Similar piece, but of larger size. 10 *Cash*.

No. 3.—Obv. o SCHRI NARSINGHA, in Carnat, Lion to left. Rev. XXV CASH. *Dharb Mysore* (coined in Mysore), in Hindustanee. Value in Carnat, also *Coined in Mysore*. 25 *Cash*.

No. 4.—Similar piece, but the lion much smaller. 25 *Cash*.

No. 5.—Similar piece. Denomination expressed thus: XXΛ CASH. 25 *Cash*.

No. 6.—Similar piece. Lion has a long slender body. Denomination expressed thus: HSA∩VXX. 25 *Cash*.

No. 7.—Similar piece. Lion very small. 25 *Cash*.

No. 8.—Similar piece. The denomination expressed thus: XXV∩ASH. 25 *Cash*.

No. 9.—Similar piece. The denomination expressed thus: XXV CSH. 25 *Cash*.

In some specimens the lion seems to bear a human countenance.

No. 10.—Obv. o. An inscription in the Nagari language. Lion to left, the face turned to the front. *Dharb Mysore* (coined in Mysore), in Hindustanee. Rev. LXXV CASH, followed by the same in Carnat. *Coined in Mysore*, in Carnat. 75 *Cash*.

No. 11.—Obv. o SCHRI NARSINGHA, in Carnat. Elephant to left, with trunk raised and tail down. Rev. Λ CASH; the same follows in three lines of Carnat. 5 *Cash*.

No. 12.—Similar piece. English denomination expressed thus: V CASH. 5 *Cash*.

No. 13.—Obv. Similar to No. 11. Rev. X CASH; the same follows in three lines of Carnat. 10 *Cash*.

No. 14.—Obv. Similar to last. Rev. XX CASH; same follows in three lines of Carnat. 20 *Cash* or *Purnya* (so called after the ruling minister of the Rajah).

Some specimens of this series bear upon the obverse a figure which may be intended to represent the crescent moon.

No. 15.—Obv. o SCHRI (then follows the moon figure). Elephant to left, both trunk and tail lowered. Rev. V CASH; the same follows in two lines of Carnat. 5 *Cash*.

No. 16.—Obv. Similar to last. Rev. X CASH; the same follows in two lines Carnat. 10 *Cash*.

No. 17.—Similar piece. Denomination expressed thus: X CASH. 10 *Cash*.

No. 18.—Obv. Similar to No. 15. Rev. XX CASH; the same follows in two lines of Carnat. 20 *Cash* or *Purnya*.

No. 19.—Obv. o SCHRI (the crescent moon figure follows), Lion to left, the face turned forward. Below the lion the date, 1833. Rev. *Coined in Mysore*, in Carnat, and *Dharb Mysore* (same meaning), in Hindustanee. 5 *Cash*.

No. 20.—Obv. Similar to last. Date, 1834. Rev. *Coined in Mysore*, in Carnat and Hindustanee, as before; to the left of the inscription, the figures,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .  $2\frac{1}{2}$  *Cash*.

No. 21.—Similar piece but larger. Date on obverse, 1834; denominational figure on reverse, 5. 5 *Cash*.

No. 22.—Similar piece. Date on obverse, 1835, denominational figure on reverse, 5. 5 *Cash*.

No. 23.—Similar piece, but larger. Date on obverse, 1835; denominational figures on reverse, 10. 10 *Cash*.

No. 24.—Similar piece, Lion has a different and more lion-like head. Date on obverse, 1838; denominational figure on reverse, 5. 5 *Cash*.

No. 25.—Similar piece, but larger. Date on obverse, 1838; denominational figures on reverse, 10. 10 *Cash*.

No. 26.—Similar piece. The lion has a decided mane. Date on obverse, 1839; denominational figure on reverse, 5. 5 *Cash*.

No. 27.—Similar piece. Date on obverse, 1839; denominational figures on reverse, 10. 10 *Cash*.

No. 28.—Similar piece, but very small. Date on obverse, 1840; denominational figures on reverse,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .  $2\frac{1}{2}$  *Cash*.

No. 29.—Similar piece. Date on obverse, 1840; denominational figure on reverse, 5. 5 *Cash*.



No. 30.—Similar piece. Date on obverse, 1841 ; denominational figure on reverse, **5**. *5 Cash*.

No. 31.—Similar piece. Date on obverse, 1842 ; denominational figure on reverse, **5**. *5 Cash*.

No. 32.—Similar piece in every respect, except that the lion is very small. *5 Cash*.

No. 33.—Similar piece, but larger. Date on obverse, 1843 ; denominational figures on reverse, **oI**. *10 Cash*.

No. 34.—Obv. o schri (then follows the crescent moon figure) NARSINGHA. Lion with strongly-marked human face to left. Below the lion the date, 1834. Rev. MILAY XX CASH, *Coined in Mysore*, in Carnat, *Dharb Mysore* (same meaning) in Hindustanee. *20 Cash*, or *Purnya*.

No. 35.—Obv. Similar to last. Date 1835. Rev. MEILEE XX CASH, and inscriptions in Carnat and Hindustanee as before. *20 Cash* or *Purnya*.

No. 36.—Similar piece. Date 1836. *20 Cash* or *Purnya*.

No. 37.—Obv. Similar to No. 34. Date, 1837. Rev. MEILEE XX CASH. *20 Cash* or *Purnya*.

No. 38.—Similar to last, but inscription on reverse reads : MILEE XX CASH. *20 Cash* or *Purnya*.

No. 39.—Obv. Similar to No. 34. Date 1838. Rev. MEILEE XX CASH, and inscription as before. *20 Cash* or *Purnya*.

No. 40.—Similar piece. Date 1839. *20 Cash* or *Purnya*.

No. 41.—Similar piece. Date 1840. *20 Cash* or *Purnya*.

No. 42.—Similar piece. Date 1843. *20 Cash* or *Purnya*.

In studying the coins of Salem-abad, care must be observed not to confuse them with those of Mysore. The latter bear the elephant, but in no case an English inscription. The words "struck in Mysore," on the coins of Salem-abad is also misleading. It means *struck in Mysore for Salem-abad*.

#### ALLAH-ABAD.

No. 1.—Obv. Inscription in Hindustanee. A Lion seated to left. Rev.  $\Delta$  Bend BuShBy Saheb. *Paissa*.

No. 2.—Similar piece, but smaller. *Dudu*.

#### NOT LOCATED.

No. 1.—Obv. UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY, 1794, incused upon a raised band without the field. The Bale Mark. Rev. BY WISDOM AND FORCE, incused upon a raised band without the field. An elephant upon a grassy ground, to left. Below the elephant, **48** ; below this, upon a ribbon sunken in the raised band, TO ONE



RUPEE. Edge, ENGLISH . UNITED . EAST . INDIA . COMPANY & . . .

As will be readily seen, the above piece strongly resembles No. 1 of the Circars list in this arrangement of the British Asiatic coins. The elephant and peculiar motto on the reverse constitute a marked variety of type, and in the absence of any information regarding this piece, we have hesitated to locate it in that province. No work treating of the Anglo-Indian coins which we have consulted—and we have carefully examined all of whose existence we have any knowledge—mentions this piece or anything of a similar character. It is beyond question a pattern of extreme rarity which never saw India. To locate it satisfactorily is something we are unable to do.

No. 2.—Obv. FAMINE 1874. Rev. GRAIN TOKEN. ONE RUPEE upon a band. Brass, with a large round opening in the centre. *Very Rare.*

This piece is a token issued by one of the many relief committees established in India during the great famine of 1873–74. As the famine devastated several parts of the country, it is difficult to say to which portion this token belongs. Bengal suffered with great severity, and many persons perished from starvation, as great a number as 1,185,448 being objects of government charity at one time.

With this number, the description of Asiatic coppers struck under British influence closes. We have endeavored to render it an exhaustive description of these coins, and trust that collectors of the series may find it of material assistance in the arrangement of their cabinets.

### **Names of European Cities and Towns Appearing upon Coins, with their Modern Signification.**

(Continued from p. 176.)

Sancti Martini . . . . .	Abbey of	Sanctus Paulus . . . . .	St. Paul
	St. Martin de Tours	Sanctus Petrus	
	Abbey of St. Martin	Abbey of St. Peter de Tongern	
	de Bagnols	Sancti Philiberti moneta.	Abbey
Sancti Martini ad Gemellos . . . .		of St. Philibert de Tournus	
	Abbey of St. Martin	Sancti Quintini moneta	
	de Ameins	St. Quentin	
Sancti Medardi moneta . . . . .	Abbey	Sancti Remi vicus . . . .	St. Remy
	of St. Medard de Soissons	Sanctus Sebastianus . .	Abbey of
Sanctus Michael . . . .	St. Michael	St. Sebastian de Soissons	

Sancta Severa.....St. Severe  
 Sanctus Stephanus..St. Steffano  
 Sancti Stephani moneta  
     Abbey of St. Stephen of Metz  
 Sancti Stephani insula  
     Stavenswert  
 Sancti Stephani Weerd.....  
 Sancta Troja.....Xanten  
 St. Trudon.....St. Trowyen  
 Sanctus Urbanus.....Abbey of  
     St. Urban de Joinville  
 St. Vaidomeris.....St. Galmier  
 Sandwa.....Sandwich  
 Sannonum.....Cenon  
 Santonia.....Saintogne  
 Santones.....Saintes  
 Saona.....Savona  
 Sareburgum.....Saarburg  
 Sarepontunum.....Saarbrück  
 Sarbrück.....  
 Sareburcum.....Saarburg  
 Sausenberg.....Usenberg  
 Savo.....Savona  
 Savone.....  
 Saxonia.....Saxony  
 Scaffusia.....Schaffhausen  
 Scafusia.....  
 Scaphusia.....  
 Scarponna.....Charpeigne  
 Sceaftebury.....Shaftesbury  
 Sceftesbury.....  
 Schaffhusia.....Schaffhausen  
 Schauenburgum....Schauenburg  
 Schaumburgum.....  
 Schleisinga.....Schleusingen  
 Schlesvicum.....Silesia  
 Schonevorst.....Schonvorst  
 Schovorst.....  
 Scoenvors.....  
 Scotia.....Scotland  
 Scovorst.....Schonvorst  
 Scribi.....Shrewsbury  
 Scrobesbyrig.....

Scutarium.....Scutari  
 Sewabach.....Schwabach  
 Sebenicum.....Sebenico  
 Secorium.....Seckau  
 Secusia.....Susa  
 Sedanum.....Sedan  
 Sedimium.....Stettin  
 Sefiniacum.....Sauvigny  
 Seftesbyrig.....Shaftesbury  
 Segavia.....Segovia  
 Segodunum.....Rodez  
 Segusium.....Susa  
 Selernum.....Salerno  
 Semurium.....Sémur  
 Senæ.....Sienna  
 Senavetus.....  
 Senelectum.....Senlis  
 Sennes.....Sennheim  
 Sennonis.....Sens  
 Senona castris.....Senone  
 Senones.....Sens  
 Senones civitas.....  
 Senonis.....  
 Senonis civitas.....  
 Serbyric.....Salisbury  
 Serevesta.....Zerbst  
 Serotennum.....Sardans  
 Serravallis.....Sarravalle  
 Serravallium.....  
 Servesta.....Zerbst  
 Sesema villa.....Sessaune  
 Severinum.....Severino  
 Sgrob.....Shrewsbury  
 Shosatum.....Soest  
 Shusatum.....  
 Sibenicum.....Sebenico  
 Sicilia.....Sicily  
 Siegburgum.....Sieburg  
 Sigidunum.....Siegen  
 Sigena.....  
 Silaniacum.....Sulniac  
 Siliniacum.....Seignelay  
 Silvanectum.....Senlis

Silviniacum .....	Souigny	Stratburg .....	Strasburg
Simeghia .....	Simega	Strathburgum .....	
Sincerra .....	Sancerre	Stratebure .....	
Sinelectis civitas .....	Senlis	Stratoiborg .....	
Sinemurium castrum .....	Sémur	Stugadia .....	Stuttgart
Slairupum .....	Slangerup	Stuggarten .....	
Slaurupum .....		Stutgardia .....	
Slesvicum .....	Schleswig	Subsylvania .....	Unterwalden
Slezia .....	Silesia	Suecia .....	Sweden
Smalcalden .....	Schmalkalden	Sueriges .....	
Smalenburgum .....	Smallenburg	Suessio Civitas .....	Soissons
Smahnberg .....		Suessonum Civitas .....	
Smolescum .....	Smolensk	Suetia .....	Sweden
Soessionis .....	Soissons	Suevia .....	Swabia
Solemniae .....	Solignac	Suitia .....	Switzerland
Solfarinum .....	Solfarino	Sunde .....	Southwark
Solodorum .....	Solothurn	Sundia .....	Stralsund
Solodurum .....		Sundum .....	
Solonacum .....	Sonnai	Superior Palatinatus .....	Ober-Pfalz
Soudershusa .....	Soudershausen	Sucacia Civitas .....	Soest
Soraria .....	Sorau	Susatia .....	
Sorianum .....	Soriano	Susatum .....	
Sosatum Civitas .....	Soest	Susenberga .....	Usenberg
Spalis .....	Seville	Suthbyri .....	Sudbury
Spira .....	Speyer	Suthge .....	Southgate
Spoletum .....	Spoletto	Swarbg .....	Schwarzburg
Stada .....	Stade	Swarzburg .....	
Stalberg .....	Stollberg	Swecia .....	Sweden
Stampæ .....	Estampes	Swedia .....	
Stampis Castellum .....		Sylva ducis .....	Herzogenbusch
Stanford .....	Stanford	Sylviacum .....	Senlis
Statha .....	Stade	Tamanpeorthege .....	Tanworth
Steinas .....	Saintes	Tanton .....	Taunton
Steitnas .....		Tarentum .....	Taranto
Steafford .....	Stafford	Tarpatum .....	Dorpat
Steltinum .....	Stettin	Tarracon .....	Tarragona
Stevenswerdt .....	Stavenswert	Taurinum .....	Turin
Stewensweerd .....		Tecklenbergum .....	Tecklenburg
Sticnas .....	Saintes	Teclenburgum .....	
Straatburgum .....	Strasburg	Tekelnburgk .....	
Straburg .....		Terbatum .....	Dorpat
Stralsundia .....	Stralsund	Tergestinus .....	Trieste
Stralsundium .....		Tergestum .....	



Tentonia.....	Germany	Treveris.....	Treves
Tharbetum.....	Dorpat	Treviris.....	
Thebæ.....	Thebes	Triectum.....	Utrecht
Thebe civis.....		Trier.....	Treves
Themlnonia.....	Dortmund	Triettus portus.....	Maestricht
Theodfort.....	Thetford	Trijettum.....	Utrecht
Theothford.....		Troja junior.....	Xanten
Therotmann.....	Dortmund	Tromum.....	Thorn
Therotmanni.....		Trusciacus vicus.....	Droisy
Thertmann.....		Tugenum.....	Zug
Thertmonia.....		Tugium.....	
Thertoman.....		Tuicum.....	Deuz
Thhortmann.....		Tullum.....	Toul
Thoerenum.....	Thorn	Tullum civitas.....	
Tholosa.....	Toulouse	Tulum Leucorum.....	
Thorenum.....	Thorn	Tunebricge.....	Tunbridge
Thortmanne.....	Dortmund	Turegum.....	Thurgau
Thorum.....	Thorn	Turiacum.....	Zurich
Thorunium.....		Turicum.....	
Thretmann.....	Dortmund	Turingia.....	Thuringia
Throtmanne.....		Turonis civitas.....	Tours
Throtmonia.....		Turonna.....	
Thuricum.....	Zurich	Turonos civitas.....	
Ticinum.....	Pavia	Turonus civitas.....	
Tigurum.....	Zurich	Turunacum.....	Tournay
Tola sacra.....	Toulon	Tuncium.....	Deuz
Toletum.....	Toledo	Tyrolis.....	Tyrol
Tolosa.....	Toulouse	Uccia.....	Uzès
Tolosa civitas.....		Ucetia.....	
Tolusa.....		Ulma.....	Ulm
Tornacum.....	Tournay	Ultrajectum.....	Utrecht
Toronum.....	{ Thorn	Undervaldium.....	Unterwalden
	{ Tours	Ungaria.....	Hungary
Torpatum.....	Dorpat	Unterwaldium.....	Unterwalden
Torunum.....	Thorn	Urania.....	Uri
Trajectum.....	Utrecht	Urbium.....	Urbino
Trajectum ad Mosam		Urbs Adegavis.....	Antwerp
	Maestricht	Urbs Aidcavis.....	
Trajectum Tungrorum.....		Urbs Aidcu.....	
Transissulania.....	Overysse	Urbs Aidecaus.....	
Tremoia.....	Dortmund	Urbs Aidegavis.....	
Tremonia.....		Urbs Andecsu.....	Anjou
Trenonia.....		Urbs Agus.....	Aix-la-Chapelle

Urbs Arverna.....	Clermont	Vienna civis.....	Vienna
Urbs Bitusiga.....	Bourges	Vigintimilia.....	Vintemigla
Urbs Bononiæ.....	Boulogne	Vindocinum castrum..	Vendome
Urbs Clavorum.....	Verdun	Vile Perpinianili....	Perpignan
Urbs Firmana.....	Fenno	Villa Aberdonis.....	Aberdeen
Urbs Linconnis.....	Langres	Villa Aberden.....	
Urbs Lingonis.....		Villa Birwich.....	Berwick
Urbs Udccu.....	Antwerp	Villa Calesiæ.....	Calais
Urbs Udegu.....		Villa Calisiae.....	
Urbs Valentiaî.....	Valence	Villa Dunde.....	Dundee
Usetia.....	Uzès	Villa Madrin.....	Marney
Usznam.....	Usedorn	Villa Perpinia.....	Perpignan
Valdoletum.....	Valladolid	Villa Roxburgh.....	Roxburg
Valecenum.....	Valenciennes	Vinaria.....	Weimar
Valencenum.....		Vinczr.....	Winchester
Valencia.....	} Valence	Vindens castrum....	Vendome
	} Valencia	Vindobona.....	Vienna
Valencianiaæ.....	Valenciennes	Vindocinum castrum..	Vendome
Valencianis portus.....		Vindona.....	Vannes
Valentianæ.....		Vindonium castrum..	Vendome
Valentianis portus.....		Virdunis.....	Verdun
Valentianum.....		Virduni civitas.....	
Valentinum.....	Valence	Virdunum.....	
Valetum.....		Viredunum.....	
Varsovia.....	Warsaw	Viridunum.....	
Vastallo.....	Guastalla	Visbada.....	Wiesbaden
Vdon castrum.....	Vendome	Visbaden.....	
Vedome cast.....		Visontium.....	Besançon
Vendemis.....		Vista Redonis civitas..	Rennes
Vendenis.....		Visuntium.....	Besançon
Vendomeuse castrum.....		Vlbie civitas.....	Albi
Veneatæ.....	Vannes	Vnearum.....	Verona
Venetns.....		Vne castrum.....	Vendome
Venezia.....	Venice	Vnidocinum castrum.....	
Venedunium.....	Verdun	Vona.....	Verona
Verodunum.....		Vonenitum.....	Vendome
Vesalia.....	Wesel	Vormatia.....	Worms
Vesoncio.....	Bescançon	Vratislavia.....	Breslau
Vesontium.....		Vulda.....	Fulda
Vessin Civitius.....		Vuldha.....	
Viccus.....	Quentovic	Vultera.....	Volterra
Vicentia.....	Vicenza	Vulterra.....	
Viclocinum.....	Vendome	Waeringwic.....	Warwick

Walacaria.....	Wallachia	Woldizlavia.....	Breslau
Walachiria.....		Wormatia.....	Worms
Walacria.....		Wratislavia.....	Breslau
Waldeccia.....	Waldeck	Württemberga.....	Württemberg
Walingeford.....	Wallingford	Wurezpurgum.....	Wirzburg
Wallingfordia.....		Wurzprurgum.....	
Wanating.....	Wantage	Wysmaria.....	Wismar
Wanting.....		Wyssenburgum.....	Weissenburg
Warendorpium.....	Warendorf	Xantodorum.....	Saucerre
Weda.....	Weid	Xantodunum.....	
Weimaria.....	Weimar	Xantonia.....	Saintes
Wein.....	Vienna	Xantes.....	
Weissenburgum.....	Weissenburg	Xalidunum.....	Issoudun
Welingford.....	Wallingford	Yporegia.....	Ivrea
Weringwic.....	Warwick	Ysenaha.....	Eisenach
Werthemum.....	Wertheim	Ysenburgum.....	Isenburg
Wesalia.....	Wesel	Yves.....	{ Ivois
Wesfrisia.....	West Frisia		{ Ivigni
Wetteravia.....	Wetterau	Yvodyum.....	{ Ivois
Wida.....	Weid		{ Ivigni
Widenbruga.....	Weidenbrück	Zaltwedel.....	Salzwedel
Widenbrugge.....		Zamoscium.....	Zamosk
Wigerceastre.....	Worcester	Zatmanun.....	Zathmar
Wiltonia.....	Wilton	Zceftesbury.....	Shaftesbury
Wiltune.....		Zerobesbyrig.....	Shrewsbury
Winceastre.....	Winchester	Zelandia.....	Zeeland
Wincomia.....		Zelle.....	Celle
Winteauceastre.....		Zeringia.....	Zähringen
Winton.....		Zervesta.....	Zerbst
Wirzburgum.....	Wirzburg	Zigenhayna.....	Ziegenhain
Wirceburgum.....		Zirizia.....	Ziericksee
Wircebunum.....		Zlesia.....	Silesia
Wirsburg.....		Zollern.....	Hohenzollern
Wirdsburg.....		Zolre.....	
Wirtemberga.....	Württemberg	Ztanford.....	Stanford
Wirtzburgum.....	Wirzburg	Zugium.....	Zug
Wisbaden.....	Wiesbaden	Zuriczaea.....	Ziericksee
Wisbia.....	Wisby	Zuthge.....	Southwark
Wisbua.....		Zutphania.....	Zutphen
Wismaria.....	Wismar	Zuvalla.....	Zwolle
Witenumdum.....	Wittmund	Zwickawia.....	Zwickau
Witnumda.....		Zwolla.....	Zwolle
Witteburgum.....	Wittenburg	Zwollen.....	



**Answers to Correspondents.**

Paul, Waltham, Mass.—Yes, the Teutonic Order of Knights did issue coins, being proprietors absolute of certain portions of Germany in the same manner that the Knights of Malta held possession of that island. This order had its origin in the Holy Land during the Crusades, its object being purely charitable. It was organized in 1190 by Frederick, Duke of Swabia, and afterwards confirmed by Pope Celestine II. in 1192, when the same privileges were invested with it, as were possessed by the Templars and Hospitallers. They were driven from Acre where they were first established by the Templars in 1241, and after some vicissitudes were established, eighteen years later, at Marienburg, in Germany. They maintained control of Prussia for two hundred and fifty years, as well as some provinces on the Rhine. These coins can readily be obtained.

J. S. T., Waldoboro, Maine.—This correspondent writes us desiring to know how many of the Barons of France issued coins, and asks for a list of their names. To answer this question comprehensively, would require more space than can be afforded in this column. We think it probable that the writer has in mind the series of the little "Double Tournois," which are generally and erroneously termed "French Baronial" in this country, when, as a matter of fact, these issues were largely confined to the kings themselves. The names of the French barons who coined money would cover many pages of the JOURNAL, should we confine the list to the simple names alone. Many of these personages, during the Middle Ages, exercised a sovereignty over their possessions almost regal, issuing money for their subjects for general use, and even special tokens, or "jettons," as they are termed, for the individual members of the household. Thus the butler had his special jetton, the steward his, the gamekeeper his, and so on, down to the very cook in the kitchen. The general issues were of silver and billon, and were mostly of rude workmanship and minute size, while the jettons were of brass of various sizes, averaging about that of our old red cent. The barons of the first class were allowed the privilege of putting their names and titles on their coins, while those of lower order were obliged to issue them anonymously. Upon the jettons they usually put some religious motto, the field being occupied with coats of arms, or often by the sacred letters I. H. S. The archbishops and bishops of France, where they held landed estates, which was often the case, were allowed similar privileges, and exerted them to the fullest extent. The series is a highly interesting one, and if our correspondent desires to pursue it further, we shall be pleased to render him such aid as lies in our power.



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